Weather

Cloudy, warmer. The maximum temperature yesterday was 87.1 and the minimum 66.9, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 87.8 and 72.3.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box
MAILS for U. S. and Europe, Str. E. of Asia, July 15.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Karmala, July 15.
FROM U. S. and Europe, Str. Pre. Jackson, p.m. Tuesday.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Andre Lebon, 2 p.m. tomorrow.

NO. 3343 VOL XII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. in China" "with special marks privileges for transmission 壬戌年閏五月十日正 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JULY 9, 1922 大正十一年七月九日 第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

NATIONALS NOW GIVING ATTENTION TO PROVINCES

Fighting Reported In Many Districts In Erin

REBELS LOSING

Steam Rollers Clear Wreckage In Dublin

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 7.—With an end to the Dublin drama, the Nationals are giving attention to the rebels in the country. The process of rounding-up is beginning.

Enniscorthy, County Wexford, is in a critical position. Irregular and National troops occupy different premises and a battle is threatened. National reinforcements are on their way to the town.

Fighting is reported at Tipperary, West Meath, Kings County, and Leitrim, but the National forces are generally gaining the upper hand.

The irregulars wrought havoc in Sligo before escaping. Heavy casualties in various areas are rumored, but reliable details are not obtainable.

The Nationals have taken numerous prisoners. Mrs. McSwiney and Miss Kathleen Kevin-Barry were immediately released in Dublin. Some reports state that de Valera has been wounded.

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 8.—Batches of irregulars continue to be taken prisoners in the Provinces by the National forces. Others are retreating before the Free Staters' advance.

Work on clearing the wreckage in O'Connell Street has begun, steamrollers with ropes attached demolishing upstanding walls. An amazing discovery in the Four Courts ruins is the finding of the Lord Chief Justice's chambers intact and the contents undamaged.

London, July 6.—Cathal Brugha is dead.

A thousand National troops, operating from six different bases on a circular front of 50 miles, have rounded up the rebels in the hills to the south of Dublin. Using machineguns and bombs they ejected bands of mutineers from their positions in woods, fields and villages.

Troops, operating from the Curragh, drove a wedge into the retreating irregulars and cut off and took prisoners thirty men. The various attacking sections joined up in the evening and surrounded the main body of the rebels, which is in a strong position in the hills between Blessington and Brittas.

Escape is hopeless.

The irregular garrison of Curragh Town, Navan, surrendered after an all-night fight to a National force of 300 men.

London, July 7.—Five British Naval sloops arrived in Cork Harbor today.

A Republican bulletin, issued yesterday evening, asserts that the Republican forces are making rapid progress and claims that they have captured the Free State posts of Mount Bellow, County Galway: Colloney, County Sligo: Ballinamore, County Leitrim: Enniscortmy, County Wexford: Urlingford, County Kilkenny: Skibbereen, Listowel: Foynes: Newcastle West: Abbey Feale: Broadford and Ballingarry and also the last remaining Free State post in Connemara.

There were five incendiary fires in Belfast last night but they were extinguished and the damage is not serious.

London, July 6.—In the House of Lords today Lord Birkenhead referred to the formidable character of the Provisional Government's task in enforcing law and order throughout Ireland notwithstanding the fact that the insurrection in Dublin is crushed.

He said that cautious as he had been in the past, he was bold enough to believe that the situation was more hopeful than at any moment since the Treaty had been signed.

BLAKE IN EGYPT

(Reuter's Service)

Alexandria, July 7.—The British airman, Major Blake, arrived here today.

Has Faith In Bayonet

LEON Trotsky, Russian Soviet War Minister, addressing a class of Communist cadet officers, said: "Trust only in your bayonets and your batteries. We can have what we want only by having the Red Army cross the frontiers of Capitalism and the Red Flag wave over the whole of Europe. Perhaps during the Summer the Red Army will be called upon to give proof of its fighting qualities."

GOVERNOR WOOD RETURNS FROM INSPECTION TRIP

Found One Island Almost Depopulated By Typhoon

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Manila, June 27.—Governor-General Wood has just returned from a sixteen day inspection trip on the yacht Apo around the island of Luzon, during which he visited the west coast and touched at several points where no governor has called before.

In the Babyan group, the Governor found an island populated by twenty-four women and three old men. All the younger males had been lost at sea in a typhoon four years ago. The women took to the hills as soon as the Governor's yacht hove into view, and were with difficulty persuaded to return to their huts.

Another obscure place visited by the Governor was Palanan, the scene of Aguinaldo's capture by General Funston at the close of the insurrection. The inhabitants here were also frightened by the appearance of white men. It is said that no American has called at the village since Aguinaldo was captured there.

Manila, June 27.—One of Governor-General Wood's first acts upon returning from his recent inspection trip around Luzon island was to call upon Rear-Admiral John Saumarez Dumaresq, R.N., who has been ill for some weeks at the Sternberg military hospital in Manila. Admiral Dumaresq was operated on several days ago. His condition was reported as "gradually improving."

German Killed By Compatriots, Belief

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Manila, June 27.—A theory that Karl Piderit, a German resident of Manila who was murdered in his bed some weeks ago, was killed at the instigation of other members of the German community, it now being worked on by the Manila police in an effort to solve one of the most puzzling crimes committed here within recent years.

Mr. Piderit was one of the few Germans who was not deported from the Islands during the war. It is said that some members of the German community had taunted him with being a traitor and had threatened him with death for "disloyalty" to the former Kaiser.

Lancashiremen Coming To China

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 7.—The First Royal North Lancashire Regiment is shortly proceeding to North China from Constantinople.

PRES. JACKSON BRINGING HEAVY MAIL SHIPMENT

Admiral Line Vessel Is Due Here Tuesday From Seattle

One of the heaviest mail shipments to arrive in Shanghai in recent weeks is due on the Admiral Line Steamer President Jackson, formerly the Silver State, which is scheduled to arrive from Seattle and Japan ports about 2:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The President Jackson, which will dock at the China Merchants' Central Wharf and sail for Hongkong and Manila on Thursday, is carrying 1,279 sacks of mail for Shanghai and a big passenger list.

Two more mail liners, scheduled to reach here from America on Saturday, are the Empress of Canada, of the Canadian Pacific Steamships, and the President Wilson, formerly the Empire State, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The Empress boat comes from Vancouver, and the President Wilson from San Francisco.

Mail from America arrived yesterday afternoon on the Tenyo Maru of the T. K. K., which reached Woosung yesterday morning. The tender with incoming passengers arrived at the Customs Jetty at 2:30 p.m., and the outbound tender, with passengers and mail for Manila and Hongkong, left at 4.

Mail for America was dispatched yesterday on the President Cleveland, formerly the Golden State, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

People's Party Willing To Join German Coalition

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, July 7.—The German People's Party has announced that it is ready in principle to join a Coalition Government.

Berlin, July 7.—There were disorderly scenes in the Prussian Diet today during the debate on the Protection of the Republic Bill. A hand-to-hand fight between members of the Left and Right in front of the tribune ended in the suspension of the sitting.

Berlin, July 7.—The action of the middle-class Center and Democratic Parties in approaching the Monarchical People's Party does not facilitate the attempt to form a Coalition Government for the defence of the Republic by the incorporation of the Independent Socialists.

The action of the middle-class Parties is due to fear of excessive radicalisation of the Government and is likely to result in the Government not being changed.

SEVEN TEACHERS COMING HERE FOR AMERICAN SCHOOL

Will Sail From San Francisco On S.S. China, Due Here September 5

Cable advices received yesterday from America by Principal W. W. Bartlett of the Shanghai American School state that seven new teachers have been engaged for the school and will sail from San Francisco on the s.s. China, which is due to arrive here September 5.

The new instructors engaged include a man for the English department of the High School, a man for the mathematics department of the High School, three women teachers for the grade school, and two women teachers for the department of music. The names of those engaged have not yet been received here. Word has come, however, that one of the women instructors engaged for the music department is Miss Louise Macklin, a daughter of Dr. Macklin, of Nanking. She will teach piano and violin, and, it is hoped, will be able to organise a school orchestra.

The annual school prospectus is just off the press. Interested persons who have not already received a copy may obtain one on application to the school.

Duty On Gloves Held Up; Unionist Party Now Balks

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 6.—Political significance is attached to Mr. Lloyd George's promise to a Lancashire deputation, headed by Lord Derby, yesterday that the duty of 33 1-3 percent on fabric gloves from Germany will not be enforced until Lancashire's case against it has been fully examined.

Meanwhile the House of Commons will not be asked to approve the order under the Safeguarding of Industries Act for the imposition of the duty.

The Unionists are already protesting against the decision which is regarded as a concession to the Free Traders and are threatening to end the Coalition if the Cabinet reverses its decision to enforce the order.

Greatest Radio Station Opened

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, July 6.—The wireless station of Sainte Assise, the most powerful station hitherto constructed, was unofficially opened today with communications with New York. Americans say that the communications were the clearest they have ever received from France. The new station will be placed at the disposal of the public as soon as the authorisation of the Government is accorded.

Love Crazed Russian Kills Woman, Puts Bullet Through Own Brain And May Die

Slayer Reputed To Be Colonel Smyslin, Once Of Semenoff's Command, Murders Victim In Broadway Millinery Shop

Michael Sadovnikoff, one time officer under Admiral Kolchak in Siberia, walked into a Broadway millinery shop yesterday and after a low-voiced colloquy there with Mrs. Anna Averkierea, whom he loved, he shot her three times—turned and walked out of the place—then came back, and after firing again at the prone figure he sent a bullet through his own brain without, however, killing himself.

The manner in which the shooting took place, its time and setting—at ten in the morning in the salesroom of a busy commercial establishment—and the altogether remarkable vitality of the man who lived on after a bullet had ploughed through his brain—these are the unusual factors of the happening. Causes and motives that entered into it are familiar enough.

Unrequited love, a love outside the pale of accepted moral canons—for both of the victims were married—wild passion and unbridled jealousy—these the elements from which developed the tragic climax.

MAN'S HISTORY MYSTERY

So far as available records tell Sadovnikoff floated to Shanghai with one of the earlier currents of refugees from the stricken country of Siberia something like three or four years ago. One report is that the name he used here was assumed and that in reality he is one Col. Michael Gerassimovitch Smyslin, a leader who was attached to Kolchak's forces under Ataman Semenoff. Whether this is true has not been confirmed, but it is said that the Colonel Smyslin who came to Shanghai from Siberia for a time was held prisoner by the Chita government and was freed when amnesty was given by that regime to certain political offenders. Concerning this Colonel Smyslin it is further related that he fled with 31,000 gold roubles belonging to the Chita Government, later to appear in Shanghai.

Mrs. Averkierea also had lived in Shanghai several years. Sadovnikoff lived at No. 3 Astor Road and Mrs. Averkierea's residence was at 315 Avenue Foch. Sadovnikoff was employed as manager of the Katenchka Sweet Shop next door to the Elegante Millinery Shop at 5A Broadway where Mrs. Averkierea was employed and where the shooting was done. In a pocket of Sadovnikoff's coat was found a message written in Russian explaining the motives of the tragedy. In this he said he intended to kill the woman and then shoot himself because she had ceased to love him and turned away from him. Simple directions for the disposal of his remains also were given.

INQUIRY TO OPEN

It is understiod that an inquest in connection with the shooting will be opened tomorrow in the Mixed Court and it is possible that certain communications which passed between the victims and which the police hold will be presented. While it is said that both Sadovnokiff and Mrs. Averkierea were married neither his wife nor her husband ever lived in Shanghai, but both still are in Siberia.

Police of the Hongkew station who arrived at the millinery store shortly after the shooting quelled the excited throng that had gathered. The body of Mrs. Averkierea, who it is thought died instantly with the firing of the first shot, was removed to the Mortuary. The unconscious Sadovnikoff was taken to the General Hospital by Detective Inspectors Reeves and Cruickshank where an operation was at once performed by Dr. E. L. Marsh and Dr. R. J. Marshall.

As a surgical case that of Sadovnikoff, while not without parallel, is wholly remarkable, for the wound he inflicted upon himself ordinarily would be instantly fatal. The bullet entered the head just in front of the right ear and after passing through a portion of the brain came out on the left side near the top of the head.

BELIEVED DEAD

When this injury was first examined at the hospital it was not thought the man could live longer than a few minutes and by reason of this it was reported at first that the man was dead. He not only lived through the day, however, but at one time yesterday afternoon he recovered a measure of consciousness when he made desperate efforts to speak, but it was impossible to understand what he said and he relapsed into a coma shortly afterward. At midnight last night he was still alive and his condition then gave rise to the belief that he may survive for some considerable period. It is scarcely within range of possibility that he can recover from the wound but it is said that he has a chance in a thousand to live. Sadovnikoff is a man of forty of powerful build.

It was just before 10 o'clock when Sadovnikoff appeared in the millinery shop. Mrs. Averkierva and another employe, Miss Anna Klevko were in the salesroom and Mrs. Windysta Dezak, who with her sister owns the shop was upstairs talking to a Chinese tailor and another assistant.

DESCRIBES SHOOTING

"I was only a short distance away," Mrs. Dezak told a CHINA PRESS reporter a few minutes after the tragedy, "but did not overhear their conversation because he was speaking in a very low tone. He was not very excited but I could tell they were quarreling about something, evidently their love affair.

"Suddenly he whipped out a revolver from his pocket and

(Continued on Page 6)

Trades His Booze For Her Roses

MISS Ethel Mantell, player of note and daughter of the famous Robert Mantell, is a militant prohibitionist, and at a fashionable gathering in Los Angeles she exchanged a bunch of roses for the host's wine cellar and then destroyed a $12,000 stock of rare beverages with a golf club.

The 'Tiger Mandarin' Has Had His Revenge

By Larry Lehrbas

The 'Tiger Mandarin' had his revenge yesterday afternoon!

Wei Yuen-ching, Captain in the Chinese army and for thirty years bodyguard to Tsen Chun-hsuan, ex-Viceroy of Kwantung known as the 'Tiger,' was shot at the execution grounds and burial plot at the Arsenal on the banks of the Whangpoo.

Wei's crime was attempted murder. On May 28 he ran amuck with a meat axe in the Mandarin's home in Hardoon's Gardens on Bubbling Well Road and wounded nine members of the Mandarin's family and household. All recovered, but one amah was forced to have an arm amputated as a result of the powerful blow she received with the meat chopper. The 'Tiger' hired his own attorneys and prosecuted his former bodyguard vigorously, and after a dramatic trial in the Mixed Court British Assessor Blackburn and Magistrate Yui ordered him sent to the Arsenal to be shot.

Yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock Wei was led from his cell in the Military Governor's yamen to begin the last ride to his death. A big, powerful man of over six feet and weighing over 200 pounds, he loomed a head above the two score soldiers with bayonets fixed who formed the death guard, as he stepped from the dark interior of the jail into the brilliant sunshine.

"I BELIEVE; I BELIEVE"

The chattering crowd of curious Chinese crowded about the entrance ceased their jibes and laughs as a Chinese Catholic priest waiting at the doorway stepped forward and asked the doomed man if he wished to be baptised. Wei assented, and the priest slipped a plain little wooden cross on a white string around his neck, then placed his hands on his shoulders and exhorted him for several minutes. When the priest finished and made the sign of the cross on the doomed man's forehead, Wei, smiling, lifted his face toward Heaven and shouted "zaung tien, zaung tien". ("I believe in Heaven, I believe in Heaven").

Then the big army Captain stepped into the waiting ricsha and the grim procession moved toward the execution grounds. Wei sat in the ricsha, straight and quiet, a smile hovering about his lips while he surveyed the curious throng that trooped in the rear of the marching soldiers as the procession wound around through the yamen grounds, out past the pagoda and across green fields to the two large mounds on the river bank where another and larger crowd of morbidly inquisitive awaited in a miniature valley of shadows.

As the ricsha coolie, sweating under the big load, passed through the groups of General Ho's troops who lined the roadway between the yamen and the pagoda Wei chatted with the crowd, several times dramatically crying out that the Mandarin for whom he served for three score years and who dismissed him the day before the attack on the household, and his two concubines were "ja yue." Wei spit the words out with such vemon that the interpreter's remarks that 'turtle' was considered a supreme insult by Chinese was not necessary.

FAMILY SEES END

Wei's bitterness toward the two concubines was his only excuse

(Continued on Page 2)

PERNOTTE GETS THREE YEARS IN JAIL, ALSO FINE

Banque Manager Heavily Punished For Frauds

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, July 7.—M. Pernotte, former Manager of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs for fraud in the issue of the Pacific Company bonds.

M. Pernotte has also been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for embezzlement in connection with the conversion of his bonus into taels. The sentences are to run concurrently.

The intervener was awarded 800,000 francs damages.

M. Pernotte intends to appeal.

Paris, July 7.—The bill relating to the Banque Industrielle de Chine will not be discussed before Parliament adjourns on July 12.

Tientsin Hears Of Paotingfu Mutiny

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tientsin, July 8.—The Peking and Tientsin Times's Paotingfu correspondent reports that a mutiny broke out on Thursday night in the 23rd Division there. There was an attempt to loot the city and machine-guns and rifles were fired all night long. The loyal troops finally suppressed the disorders.

DENBY WILL COME HERE FROM NORTH JULY 22ND

Navy Secretary To Make Trip To Shanghai By Rail

HURON LEAVING

U. S. Asiatic Flagship Sails Tomorrow For Nagasaki

Edwin S. Denby, Secretary of the Navy, his family, and his immediate entourage, will arrive in Shanghai by rail from Peking a week from next Saturday, July 22, according to a detailed schedule of the Secretary's China tour made public yesterday.

The Secretary and his party, which includes members of the Annapolis Naval Academy Class of 1881, are now in Japan and are due at Nagasaki on July 13. There, they will be met by the U. S. S. Huron, flagship of the American Asiatic fiet, which is sailing from Shanghai tomorrow morning and should arrive in Nagasaki on the morning of the 13th. A luncheon for seventy members of the Secretary's party and guests will be given aboard the Huron the same day. The following day, the Huron will sail for Chinwangtao, with Secretary Denby and Mrs. Denby, their two children, and Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Strauss aboard.

The remaining members of the 1881 Annapolis class will probably come direct to Shanghai aboard the U. S. Navy Transport Henderson and await the Secretary here, although definite word as to their coming here has not been received as yet.

Elaborate plans have already been made by the Peking government for the entertainment of the American cabinet member in North China. At Chinwangtao, where he will leave the Huron, he will be met by a number of Peking officials and taken by special train to Peking. He will leave Peking on July 21, coming to Shanghai by special train.

The U. S. S. Huron will probably return to Shanghai from Chinwangtao and await the coming here of the Secretary. From here, the Denby party's plans to go to Manila, but it is not known as yet whether they will go aboard the Huron or the Henderson.

(Eastern News Agency)

Tokio, July 7.—Mr. Edwin Denby, the United States Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by Admiral Uryu and Vice Admiral de, Vice Minister of the Navy, his morning proceeded to Uraga, where he paid respects to the monument erected in honor of Commodore Perry and returned here at 5 p.m., after doing the sights around Kamakura.

Farewell Program For Huron Tars At Navy "Y" Tonight

An interesting entertainment for sailors of the U. S. S. Huron and Isabel will be given at the Navy 'Y', Avenue Edward VII tonight. The program is in the nature of a "farewell" for the Huron tars.

Lunch will be served at 5 p.m. During the meal the Huron orchestra will render several selections, and the Isabel quartet, composed of Messrs. Howe, Nichols, Forbes and Dornheim, will sing.

At 8 p.m. a song service will be held. Miss Margaret Moodie will sing "Jesus, Lover of My Soul" with piano accompaniment by Mrs. Allison Hayes and violin by Miss Rena Ashworth. Mr. Erston Miller will play a cornet solo and Miss Ashworth a violin solo. Chaplain Allison J. Hayes of the U. S. S. Huron will address the sailors.

Following the service, new moving pictures will be shown—Dorothy Gish in "I'll Get Him Yet," and other films. A general invitation is extended.

Senator Proposes Ship Gift To Poles

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, July 6.—Senator France introduced a bill into the Senate today, authorising the gift to Poland of six American warships, destined to be scrapped under the Washington Agreement.

The 'Tiger Mandarin' Has Had His Revenge

(Continued from Page 1)

for his attack on the household. He asserted in Court during his trial that they were holding Tls. 500 which he had won as a reward for bravery in the army and would not give it to him. At that time he asked dramatically that it be given to his wife whether they hacked him to pieces or shot him to death.

Wei's wife and two little children, and Detective Sergeant MacDermott of the Municipal police were awaiting the curious procession at the execution grounds. The wife and his two little girls cried bitterly as he alighted from the ricsha and passed through the crowd grouped about the gravemound that was to be his last seat as a living man, but Wei continued smiling and shouted for them to be brave.

A crude wooden coffin was laid alongside the gravemound and a few feet away, at the end of a long row of 312 similar graves, a fresh dug grave yawned for the hour's victim. Soldiers with drawn bayonets pushed the eager crowd back thirty or forty feet from the mound and several officers more rushed around, their swords jangling, making the final preparations. One lone soldier, without bayonet, waited several feet in front of the prisoner, silent and grim. He was to fire the coup de grace.

"I DIE A BRAVE MAN"

A few seconds of life remained. Wei talked with the officers and an official from the Military Court while the crowd, anxious and excited, moved in closer unconscious of the menacing bayonets. Looming above his executioners as an oak over a Chinese willow he sighted Detective Sergeant MacDermott in the crowd and asked him to come closer. The Municipal detective who had gathered the evidence against him walked up to him with a camera. Wei shook hands and then asked that he take a picture of him as he stood and give it to his wife. Then he asked MacDermott to stand with him to have a photograph taken.

The Chinese officers grew impatient and the grim executioner shifted feet nervously. Still Wei chatted on, once or twice shouting to his wife in the crowd and telling the children not to cry. Then he turned to the crowd.

"I die a brave man," he said simply. "All my life I have been a faithful servant, and this is my reward."

Then he bowed to the crowd as they applauded riotously, kow-towed three times to the official and the officers, waved goodbye to the crowd, still applauding, and sat down, his back against the grave-mound, his folded arms resting in his lap.

A soldier advanced and blindfolded him. The officials and officers stepped back. The lone soldier stepped forward, his rifle at his hip. One shot, dull and sullen, banged, and Wei rocked slowly once and then fell forward on his face. He had paid the penalty.

CROWD IS SILENT

For the first time the morbid crowd which attends Chinese executions failed to applaud the death shot. When armed robbers are executed it is a show, a gaudy spectacle, to be applauded and given bravos, but they sympathised with the old bodyguard and his grieving family. Morbid, but silent, they shuffled in closer to view the wife and her two little children lamenting as they put on their mourning clothes of white sack-cloth. One soldier held the smallest girl—of four or five—as they placed a sack-cloth band about her head with a meager little veil falling around her shoulders. Numerous soldiers in the big crowd—hard, grim-visaged men so often described as of China's 'rabble armies'—cried frankly, and tears coursed down the cheeks of many a woman in that curious throng.

When they had donned their mourning clothes the wife and children advanced with cries and lamentations to where the husband and father lay still in death. Helped by two coolies and two kindly disposed soldiers they laid his enormous frame in a coffin they had brought, covered him with his best silken jacket and robes, and followed the chanting coolies carrying it away.

The cheated grave was left as it was, yawning and open, among the little wooden slabs in the burying ground, waiting for the next. There are forty more awaiting execution in the Arsenal cells. The crude wooden coffin keeps it grim company.

Band Concerts

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Municipal Band in the Public Garden Monday, beginning at 5:30 p.m.:

1.—March "Square and Compass" Cobb
2.—Overture "Paragraph III" Suppe
3.—Waltz "Pfine d'or" Waldteufel
4.—Selection "Martha" .. Flotow
5.—One Step "Stepping the Scale" ..... Clark
6.—Oriental Dance "In the Sheik's Tent" ..... Hersam
7.—Selection "Neapolitan Folk Songs" ..... Godfrey

A. DE KRYGER,
Assistant Conductor.

Public performances of the Municipal Orchestra and band for the coming week, weather permitting, will be as follows:

Monday, July 10, 5.30 p.m. Public Garden Brass Band.
Tuesday, July 11, 9.15 p.m. Hongkew Park Brass Band.
Wednesday, July 12, 5.30 p.m. Public Garden Brass Band.
Thursday, July 13, 5.30 p.m. Public Garden Brass Band.
Friday, July 14, 5.30 p.m. Hongkew Park Brass Band.
Saturday, July 15, 4.30 p.m. Race Course Brass Band.
Saturday, July 15, 9.15 p.m. Hongkew Park Orchestra.

Hankow Asks Wu To Withdraw Troops

(Eastern News Agency)

Hankow, July 5.—All public bodies of Hupeh have addressed a joint telegram to Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu, requesting them to withdraw all the Northern troops from Hupeh without further delay. In reply, Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu have today wired to the Union of the public bodies, stating that Hupeh occupying a very important position on the Yangtze River, the defences of the province cannot be neglected even for one day but that the Northern troops will be withdrawn as soon as the situation and unification of the whole country is completely effected.

Tientsin-Mukden Traffic Resumed

A telegram received yesterday by the local offices of the American Express Company from the firm's Tientsin office advises that through traffic from Tientsin to Mukden and points beyond was resumed effective yesterday. Two trains are now being run as formerly, with the exception that instead of maintaining a daily schedule, the service is once every other day.

Obituary

MR. AMARLO LOPES

Mr. Amarlo Lopes, for the past four years manager of the Olympic Theater, died yesterday afternoon following an illness of only a few days. Mr. Lopes, who was 56, was a Spanish citizen. Before coming to Shanghai, he had represented the interests of the Ramos Amusement Company in Australia. He was unmarried and has no relatives in Shanghai. Funeral services will be held at the Nanzing Road Catholic Church at 11 a.m. tomorrow followed by interment at Bubbling Well Cemetery.

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Goes To Cell For His Brother's Sake

John J. McNamara

HOPING that his self-imposed imprisonment would arouse public interest in the so-called McNamara case and thereby procure the release of his brother, James B. McNamara, now serving a sentence for the San Francisco bomb outrage, John J. McNamara entered Cell No. 64, on the old English convict ship Success, in New York harbor, to spend seven days in solitary confinement on bread and water. He will sleep on the floor of the cell and have but one hour's exercise daily. Photograph shows McNamara being placed in the cell by Captain D. H. Smith.

Wedding

TURNER-WALKER

A particularly lovely summer wedding took place in the Cathedral yesterday at 3 p.m. when Miss E. Walker became the bride of Captain C. Turner.

Mr. R. C. Young, at the organ, played the meditation (D'Evry) before the service, at which Dean Symons officiated. The full choir sang "Oh Perfect Love," as the bride entered the church and proceeded to the altar on the arm of her guardian, Mr. Mackenzie.

The bride's gown was of white satin and georgette. She wore a shadow lace veil with orange blossoms. The bridesmaids, Miss D. Swindell and Miss T. Mackenzie, wore white georgette gowns, trimmed with pink ribbon and wore pink hats. Their bouquets were of pink carnations. The matron of honor, Mrs. Noakes, wore a gown of pale mauve crepe, with hat to match.

The bridegroom and his best man, Captain Ruffle A. Bell-Fryer, wore their naval uniforms. After the wedding a reception was held at Shepherd's. Captain and Mrs. Turner will spend their honeymoon in Japan, and when they return to China will make their residence in Ichang.

Refugees Menace Health Of Europe

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 7.—The continent is at present faced with a very grave health problem, namely, the movement of disease-carrying refugees from Russia. Cholera is prevalent in the Ukraine, where there are two thousand cases daily in Odessa alone, and 15 sporadic in the Volga Valley. The American Relief Administration is shipping five large disinfection plants to Moscow for use in the refugee concentration centers and is vaccinating all recipients of American food.

MUTINY AT PAOTING

Troops of the 23rd division mutinied on Friday at Paotingfu, according to a telegram carried by the Sin Wan Pao. The unit was one of the best divisions that conducted military operations against Chang Tso-lin during the recent internecine war. It was under the command of General Wang Chen-ping, who has since been suspected by the Chihli leaders as a pro-Fengtien militarist on account of his birth place being in Manchuria.

The troops have not been paid for the last six months. Following the departure of General Wu Pei-fu from Paotingfu, prospects for their payment looked very dark and it is believed that the mutiny was the consequence.

Real Estate Offerings

Houses For Sale or Rent

MOKANSHAN (Furnished)
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Residence Sites For Sale

YU YUEN ROAD
HUNGJAO ROAD
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WOOSUNG

Manufacturing Sites For Sale

N. SZECHUEN ROAD
WARD ROAD
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JUKONG ROAD
ZIKAWEI ROAD

Full information concerning these and other properties gladly given if you will communicate with the

RAVEN TRUST CO., LTD.
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Correspondence

AN ART MUSEUM FOR SHANGHAI

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Sir:—Mr. Sowerby's suggestion to the Rotary Club of a Museum of Natural History and Art for Shanghai, ought to catch the imagination of every public spirited citizen of this city. Here we are at the gateway of the greatest treasure field in the world both in art and natural history, watching a stream of antique porcelains and bronzes and paintings of priceless value pass by to enrich other countries while inland we witness the rapid extermination of game birds, all with scarcely a protest; and yet we have no storehouse for the preservation of examples of Chinese art or of specimens of her fauna and flora. As a consequence the great majority of us, perhaps, live on from year to year with a total lack of appreciation of Chinese art and knowledge of the wonderful productions of nature that are to be found in the interior, while the thousands of visitors that come to our city each year leave in ignorance of the great treasures that may yet be found by the persevering.

It is true Shanghai possesses a number of private collections notably those of K'ang Yu-wei, the Shen family, Tong Shao-yi, and others, some of which are justly famous, but none of these is open to the public and are rarely enjoyed even by the friends of the owners. Undoubtedly many of these collectors would be only too glad to bequeathe or loan their collections to a properly constructed and suitably located museum and art gallery, in charge of course of a qualified curator and staff of assistants. Thus we could have at the outset a very valuable exhibit with a minimum of expense, while permanent additions could be made from time to time as finances might warrant. In time Shanghai would possess a museum worthy of this city and of the art of this country.

I would like to make the suggestion, therefore, that a permanent Museum Committee be formed without further delay. It should be composed of a dozen or more prominent Shanghai citizens, chiefly those who are intelligently interested in Chinese art, and they would constitute a responsible body that could solicit and receive funds for a building and endowment.

The Pan-Pacific Association has long had in mind the formation of such a committee—the public is aware of what has been accomplished through its Good Roads and Entertainment committees—but to date has not discovered the right person to head it.

You will notice from our letter-head that we have "Art Museum" on our list of committees. In Honolulu the Pan-Pacific Union has erected and maintains an Art Gallery and Commercial Museum that is a real credit to the city. Surely Shanghai can do as well—or better! The undersigned would be very glad to hear from your readers or any who might be willing to serve in the capacity suggested and if there is sufficient response to convene a meeting in due course. Faithfully yours,

GEO. A. FITCH,
Hon. Secretary,
Pan-Pacific Association.

July 8, 1922.

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Stenography. Many leaders of industry began as stenographers. It is often a short cut to high confidential positions. You can prepare for this work in your own home. There are 293 I. C. S. Courses. Some of them are listed below.

Our office is open between 7 and 9 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for the convenience of all who are interested in I. C. S. Training.

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Please send me information about the Course I have marked below.

ENGINEERING:	BUSINESS:	Architecture
Civil	Management	Drafting
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"I may take out another life insurance policy but I want first to talk it over with my wife."

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"ISN'T your wife usually willing to accept your judgment in business transactions? Doesn't she usually rely on your experience in matters of this nature? Wouldn't she approve of your decision in this insurance matter? It is simply the fulfilling of your duty to make provision for her future. Sometimes women reject a proposition of this sort because they see only the expenditure of money for something which seems intangible. After you have secured the policy you won't find it difficult to convince your wife that you have acted wisely."

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MAIN OFFICE:
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Authorized Capital: G$500,000
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Agencies in principal cities throughout China.

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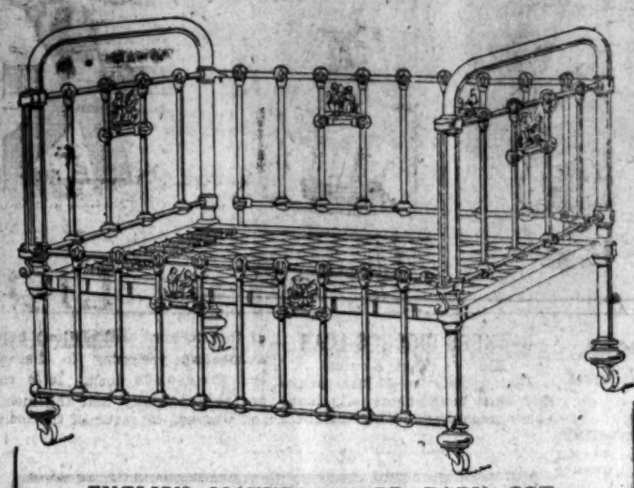
VALUE IN BEDSTEADS

WE ARE MAKING A SPECIAL DISPLAY THIS WEEK OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING

PRICES ARE THE LOWEST SINCE THE YEAR 1914



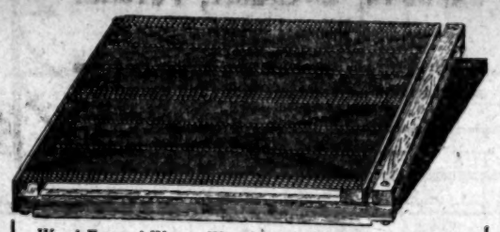
ENGLISH MANUFACTURED BABY COT.
Made of steel throughout enamelled white. Has patent collapsible side which facilitates lifting the Child in and Out of the cot. Complete with two transfers on each side and one each at the head and foot. Size 4 ft. 6 in. x 2 ft. 6 in **$42.50** each

Simmons 4 post Brass Beds. Similar in appearance to illustration but in a variety of different designs. 5 feet in width.
$195.00, $275.00 $325.00
$360.00 and $4 0.00

Simmons Fabric Bed Springs. Made of very strong linked wire, which is galvanized which withstands the damp atmosphere, thus rendering the spring rustless.

Size 6 ft. 6 x 3 feet	$32.50 each
,, ,, 6 x 3 feet 6 ins	$25.0 ,,
,, ,, 6 x 4 feet	$26.50 ,,
,, ,, 6 x 4 feet 6 ins.	$2[illegible].50 ,,
,, ,, 6 x 5 feet	$33.01 ,,

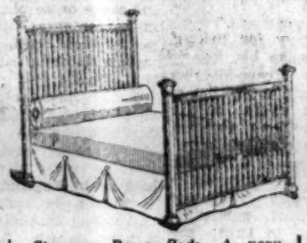
Simmons 4 post Cot. A very smart and well finished Cot in white enamel and brass ornamentation, complete with brass Knobs, Fitted with Simmons famous rustless fabric spring.
Size 4 ft. 6 in. x 2 ft. 6 in. $49.50 Size 5 ft. x 3 ft. $52.50



Wood Framed Woven Wire Spring Manufactured by us of the best seasoned wood and reliable wire.
Size 3 ft. Price *$21.50* Size 3 ft. 6 in. Price *$25.00*
,, 4 ft. ,, *$29.50* ,, 4 ft. 6 in. ,, *$31.50*
Size 5 ft. Price *35.50*

Box Spring Mattresses. Strong ticken stuffed with coir.
Size 3 ft. Price *$28 50* Size 3 ft. 6 in. Price *$30.50*
,, 4 ft. ,, *$34 50* ,, 4 ft. 6 in ,, *$36 50*
Size 5 ft. Price *$40.00*

English Feather Pillows. Strong cover filled with purified feathers.
$6.00. each

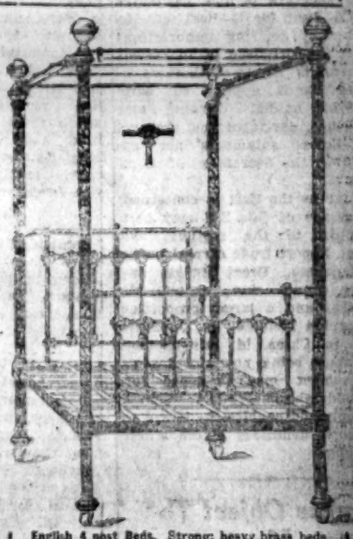


Simmons Brass Beds A very smart design exact to illustration, with 1½ in. pillars and 1 in. filling throughout
3 ft. 6 in. size without spring *$155.00* each
5 ft. size without spring *$185.00* each

NOTICE THE VALUE OFFERED

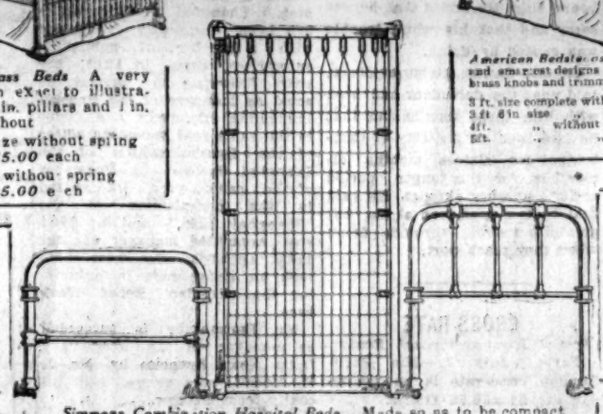
American Bedsteads. One of the newest and smartest designs in white enamel with brass knobs and trimmings.
3 ft. size complete with Spring *$79.50* each
3 ft. 6 in size ,, ,, *$85.00* ,,
4 ft. ,, without spring *$69.50* ,,
5 ft. ,, ,, *$75.00* ,,

No. 1 Bedside Tables. A highly polished top adjustable to any angle fitted to a telescopic steel frame. A boon to invalids or any one who reads in bed.
Price $29.50 each



English 4 post Beds. Strong heavy brass beds similar to illustration with varying degrees of ornamentation, at greatly reduced prices. 1½" square pillars $125.00 each
2" square pillars $[illegible].90 each

OUR VALUES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.



Simmons Combination Hospital Beds. Made so as to be compact when in pieces, of best steel tubing black stoved enamelled with very strong galvanised wire mattress spring.
For quantities of 1 doz or more $18.50 each
$18.00 each
Packing Free

HIGHEST QUALITY GOODS AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

Simmons Bedstead. Plain white enamel a heavy well finished bed with 2 inch pillars. Made of steel throughout.

Size 3 ft.	with Simmons spring	Price *$59.50*
,, 3 ft. 6 in.	,, ,,	,, *$62.50*
,, 4 feet	without ,,	,, *$52.50*
,, 4 ft. 6 in.	,, ,,	,, *$55.50*
,, 5 feet	,, ,,	,, *$59.50*

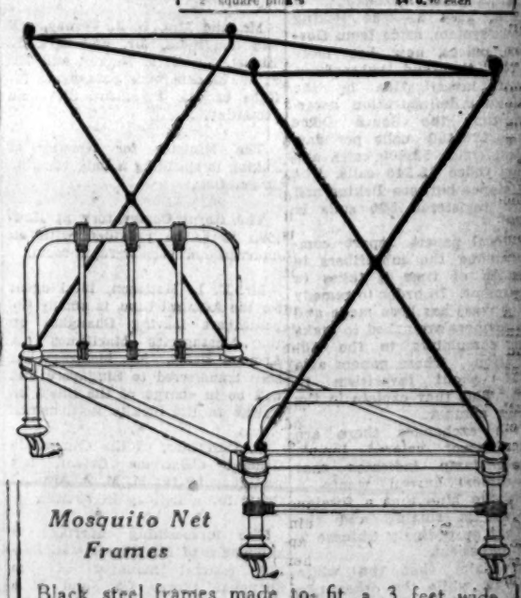
All the Bedding Advertised on this Page is Manufactured on our Premises by Experienced Tailors, and only the Highest Grade Materials are Utilised.

American made Cot. Made by the Simmons Coy of steel, white enamelled. Exact to illustration with flat filling and round plain white knobs at corners. Fitted with one collapsible side which lowers on rubber stops thus eliminating any noise.
4½ ft. x 2½ ft. size *$59.50* 5 ft. x 3 ft. size *$65.00*

Nearly one Third of your life is Spent in Bed.

To make sure that "Third" is comfortable it is very Essential to have a Reliable Bed and Bedding.

Pillows. Made of strong striped material well stuffed with cleaned coir, very cool for summer use.
$1.50 each



Mosquito Net Frames
Black steel frames made to fit a 3 feet wide hospital bed. *$7.50* per set.

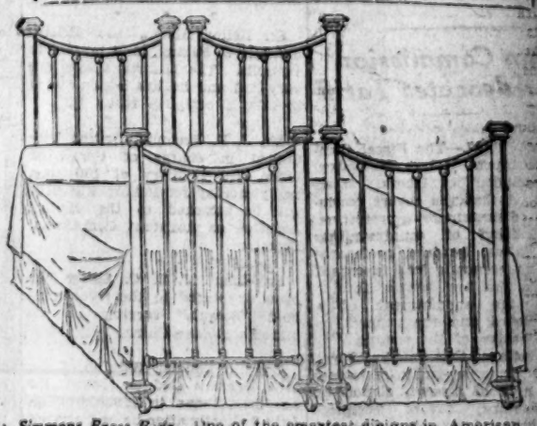
Simmons Brass Bedstead. Plain round 2 ins. curved head and foot, Exact to illustration. A heavy well built bed of superior finish that is easily kept clean. Stocked in two sizes only.
6 ft. 6 ins. x 3 ft. 6 ins. $85 00 Spring $25.00
6 ft. 6 ins x 5 ft. 6 ins. 99.50 ,, 33.00

Pillows Made on the premises by experienced men and stuffed with the best quality English horsehair
$5.00 each

Ditto stuffed with selected cleaned kapoe
$2.75 each

Mattresses made on our own premises by experienced men and under expert supervision.

Covered blue and white striped ticking, filled cleaned Kapoe		Covered blue and white striped ticking filled best English horsehair		Covered blue and white striped ticking filled with purified Coir	
Size Swing Cot	$ 5.00	Size Swing Cot	$ 8.50	Size Swing Cot	$ 3.50
4 ft.x2 ft.	9.50	4' x2'	17.50	4' x2'	6.50
4½ ft.x2½ ft.	12.50	4½'x2½'	24.50	4½'x2½'	7.50
5 ft.x3 ft.	15.00	5' x3'	30.00	5' x3'	8.75
5½ ft.x2½ ft.	16.50	5½'x2½'	33.50	5½'x2½'	10.00
5½ ft.x3 ft.	17.50	5½'x3'	37.50	5½'x3'	11.50
6½ ft.x2½ ft.	15.00	6½'x2½'	30.00	6½'x2½'	8.50
6½ ft.x3 ft.	19.50	6½'x3'	45 00	6½'x3'	13 50
6½ ft.x3 ft.	22.50	6½'x3½'	52.50	6½'x3½'	15 00
6½ ft.x4 ft.	24.50	6½'x4'	65.00	6½'x4'	17.50
6½ ft.x4½ ft.	27.50	6½'x4½'	72.50	6½'x4½'	19.50
6½ ft.x5 ft.	32.50	6½'x5'	80.00	6½'x5'	22.50



Simmons Brass Beds. One of the smartest designs in American brass bed that we have received up-to-date. Plain brass finish with a convex curved head and foot in square brass tubing.
6 ft. 6 ins. size *$135 00* each

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, LIMITED, SHANGHAI

TERMS CASH

"WAYLOO CORNER"
NANKING ROAD —— SZECHUEN ROAD

NO CREDIT

JAPAN'S OPIUM TRADE IS HARD HIT IN NEW LAW

Jones-Miller Bill Lets U. S. Face Other Nations With Clear Conscience

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 5.—The following report has been issued by the International Anti-Opium Association, Peking:

The Jones-Miller Bill has been passed into law in the United States, and in the words of the Secretary of the China Club, Seattle, Dr. McKibben: The United States may now face the other nations of the world with a clean conscience.

This Bill, upon which all anti-opium associations have been reckoning for months past, is a victory not less important than the passage of the British Dangerous Drugs Act in 1920. This Bill makes it certain.

That the import of opium and all narcotics into the United States is unlawful except by permit of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce, and then only for legitimate medical use.

That the export of opium and all narcotics shall only be allowed on permit by the two Government Offices above mentioned, and then only to countries which have signed and are fulfilling the terms of the Hague Convention and further that the importing country shall furnish adequate proof that the drug is to be used exclusively for medical purposes within the country, that it will not be re-exported, and further that there is an actual shortage of the particular narcotic drug for medical use in the country desiring importation.

That the privilege of in transit shipment is hereby withdrawn in so far as it applies to shipment of opium, cocaine and their sales, derivates and preparations, unless shipments are approved by the Secretary of Commerce.

As far as the East is concerned, the passage of this Bill may be a big blow to the morphia and cocaine import trade carried on by the Japanese. Great Britain and Europe cannot now export via America, and a large proportion of morphia handled by Japanese came to China in this manner. This route being now closed some improvement may be hoped for. It considerably narrows the source of supply and enables the blame to be more definitedy placed where it belongs.

Chinese Object To 'Phone Management

(Chung Mei Service)

Peking, July 5.—The Peking telephone system, aside from Government offices, now has more than ten thousand subscribers. A recent investigation by the Telephone Administration ascertained that the South Office handles 126,480 calls per day, the West Office 52,860 calls, and the East Office 82,540 calls. The long distance between Peking and Tientsin registered 580 calls in one day.

The local papers report complaints among the subscribers in the length of time it takes to get a number. In order to remedy this a canvass has been made and the subscribers are asked to make specific complaints to the Administration. These papers also complain about favoritism in service. This they explain in the following manner.

At the exchanges there are three different colored lamps, the red lamp indicates that a government bureau wants a number, the blue that a foreign subscriber is ringing and the white that an ordinary Chinese is getting impatient.

They claim that the white lights wait while the other two are served. They trust that the Administration will see that equal service for all is given.

Indian Commission Advocates Tariff

(Reuter's Service)

Simla, July 7.—The Fiscal Commission, appointed last September, has concluded its labors. It is understood that the report recommends discriminate protection, the abolition of countervailing excise duties, Imperial preference where no economic loss is caused to India, the free flow of foreign capital, the appointment of a Tariff Board and the general industrialisation of the country.

It is believed that unanimity was reached on a majority of points but a note of dissent, signed by five Indians, favors complete protection and opposes Imperial preference.

Year For Chinese Fanatic In Paris

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, July 6.—The Chinese student, Lee Ho-ling, who fired at the Chinese Minister, Mr. Chen Lu, on March 20, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine of 200 francs.

MUTT & JEFF

(Copyright 1922 By H. C. Fisher, Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

Mutt's The Victim Of The Bum's Rush

By Bud Fisher

JEFF'S ASLEEP AND I'M BROKE! I'M GONNA SEE IF HE'S GOT ANY COIN!
SOME ROLL! I'LL JUST BORROW THIS TEN SPOT!
THAT WAS A MEFTY FEED, GARCON! HERE YOU ARE AND KEEP THE CHANGE!
CAFE
WE OUGHT TO CALL A COP!
YOU INSECT, WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY CARRYING COUNTERFEIT MONEY AROUND IN YOUR POCKET!

News Brevities

Mr. H. H. Arnold of Andersen, Meyer and Company, accompanied by Mrs. Arnold, and daughter, Miss Yale, sailed yesterday for San Francisco on the President Cleveland.

* * *

The current number of Israel's Messenger is devoted principally to chronicling the progress of Zionism throughout the world. Two important announcements are made including the announcement that Mr. H. A. Zimmerman, who died recently in Shanghai, had left $40,000 to the Jewish National Fund, and the assurance of the Royal Siamese government that it would continue to sympathise with Jewish national aspirations.

* * *

Because of the trouble the Chihli troops have caused it has been decided to ship them all out of Tientsin, according to the North China Star.

* * *

Mr. R. R. Womack, Far Eastern representative of Ingersoll, Rand and Co., manufacturers of mining machinery, accompanied by Mrs. Womack, sailed on the President Cleveland yesterday for San Francisco.

* * *

Mr. H. E. Marsden of the Standard Oil Company was among passengers who sailed for the United States yesterday on the President Cleveland.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Verney, and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. K. Heniel, Mr. U. F. Burrell and Mr. F. W. Mackie were passengers for Kobe on the President Cleveland yesterday.

* * *

The Minister for Norway at Peking is spending a long vacation at Peitaiho.

* * *

The Royal Observatory at Kowloon is to be provided with an underground seismograph room.

* * *

Mr. E. L. Matteson, local agent for the Admiral Line, is among the passengers leaving Shanghai on the Messageries Maritimes s.s. Armand Behic. Mr. Matteson has been transferred to Singapore and will be in charge of the line's interests in the Straits Settlements.

* * *

M. Deronzier, of the Compagnie General d'Extreme Orient, left yesterday by the M. M. S. Armand Behic for a holiday in France.

* * *

The forthcoming marriage is announced of Mr. Douglas H. Padkin, general manager of the Shanghai Stores Co., and Miss Catherine Brown of Newcastle and Edinburgh, at present in Shanghai.

* * *

Sir Beilby Alston, the British Minister to Peking, is at present in Peitaiho. The Minister's eyes are very bad and he has been ordered to take a complete rest.

* * *

Mr. J. F. Brennan, British Vice Consul in charge of the Land Office and Registry of Shipping, left yesterday for Peking where he will be attached to the British Legation as Assistant Commercial Secretary.

* * *

Sub-Lieut. J. S. C. Salter has been appointed to the river gunboat "Scarab," serving on the inland waters in China.

* * *

Captain Thomas Whiffen of the 15th Hussars died on board the s.s. St. Albans in Hongkong on July 3 shortly after he had arrived from Australia.

* * *

President Li Yuan-hung has deputed his nephew, Li Ju, to proceed to Canton to welcome General Chen Chiung-ming to come to Peking. Li left Tientsin on Friday.

* * *

Dr. Monlin Chiang, people's delegate to the Washington Conference who has just returned from Europe, has tendered his resignation as member of the Committee on Shantung Rehabilitation created by Dr. C. T. Wang, the Rehabilitation Director. Another member, Tang Shu-mei, who represented the Shantung organisations at the conference, has also resigned.

* * *

Mrs. L. Ladow, accompanied by her sons, Arthur and William, and her daughter, Julia, and Mrs. R. L. Ellis, are leaving today for Peitaho, where they will spend the summer.

* * *

Miss Flora Ellis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Ellis, is sailing on the S. S. China for America today. Miss Ellis is going to Salt Lake City, where she will resume her studies. She expects to be gone from Shanghai for two years.

* * *

A complete X Ray outfit, manufactured by Messrs. Watson and Sons, Ltd., of London, is being delivered to the Shantung Road Hospital by the General Electric Company of China, Ltd., the firm's agents in China.

* * *

Eighteen dogs, found running loose without muzzles, were shot by the Municipal Police Friday. A Portuguese boy named Marques was bitten by an unmuzzled dog said to be owned by Capt. E. Gossett on July 6.

Blazon Type Not Necessary.

Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy needs no glaring headline to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows it value. It has been used for forty years and is just what its name implies. Sold Everywhere.

Sold everywhere

S-aman Is Jailed For Drunkenness

W. S. Williamson, a seaman on the s.s. City of Cambridge, was given a jail sentence of one week at hard labor by Magistrate G. W. King in the British Police Court yesterday morning.

The defendant admitted the charges that he continually refused to work, was insolent to his superior officers and was drunk on board ship. He added that he was sorry and that his whole trouble was caused by drink.

Captain Garner, giving evidence, said that the defendant had been with him three months but that he had been on the City of Cambridge for sixteen months altogether, for the longer period under another skipper. He said that he is a good man at sea but gets into trouble through drink when they reach port.

CROSS RATE

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, July 7.—The Paris-London cross-rate is quoted today at: £1=56.58 francs.

News Agency Head Leaving For Moscow

Mr. M. Baranovsky, for the past four years a resident of Shanghai and one of the leaders of the Russian community here, is leaving tomorrow for Peking, whence he will make his way to Moscow via the Trans-Siberian Railway, to assume a position at the head offices there of the Rosta and Dalta News agencies, which he has represented here.

During the time that he has been in Shanghai, Mr. Baranovsky has been intimately connected with a number of publishing enterprises here. In 1919, the year following his arrival, he acted as manager of the Russian Publishing Company, and later in the same year served as editor of the Russian section of the Shanghai Gazette. In November of the same year, he assisted in the organisation of the "Shanghai Life," and in 1921 was appointed manager of the Dalta agency's office here. He took an active part in organising the Russian Relief Work here.

Mr. Baranovsky is succeeded as manager of the Rosta and Dalta News Agencies by Mr. J. M. Muesin, who arrived here recently from Moscow.

Tea Causes Cancer, Says British Savant

(China Press Service)

London, July 7.—Increased excessive consumption of tea is the cause of an alarming increase in cancer cases throughout the world, says Professor John Joly, famous lecturer at Trinity College, Dublin.

Prof. Joly points out that cancer has long been prevalent in China, while in Australia, also a great tea-drinking country, the cancer death rate is as high as in England. He said:

"Tannin in tea causes undue stimulation in the process of cell division, which is exactly the trouble from which a victim of cancer dies.

"If the cells of body tissues are exposed to sensitizers like tannin they are ultimately destroyed."

BANKERS DISCUSS LOAN

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 5—Chinese banks interested in the short term loans (both members and non-members of the Bankers' Association) held a meeting yesterday to discuss the $96,000,000 loan. It is reported unofficially that the meeting was not in favor of the loan.

AFTER FEVER

After operations, dysentery, or at any time when health is low and strength feeble, Scott's Emulsion is unrivalled as a strength maker and restorer.

Scott's is a builder-up of tissue, muscle, and bone. No other remedy has such a wonderful reputation for purity, quality, strength—for Results

SCOTT'S Emulsion

FOR CONVALESCENTS —WEAKNESS, DEBILITY, SUMMER COMPLAINTS. COUGHS, COLDS AND CHILLS.

Palatable and pleasant to take in summer, if kept on ice. So pure are its strength-making ingredients that no imitation or substitute can do near so much good.

Therefore, insist on SCOTT'S Emulsion, with the Fisherman trademark at all Chemists

"FREEZOR" FANS

OSCILLATING
OR
PLAIN DESK FANS
CEILING FANS
ALL VOLTAGES
AND SIZES

The General Electric Co. (of China) Ltd.

HEAD OFFICES:—1-2 Ningpo Road, Shanghai

Telegrams: "Genlectric." Telephone C. 1606 & 1608

BRANCHES:—Hongkong, Hankow, Tientsin, Dairen

REAL MUSIC

The Music you hear on the Victrola is just as Real as though the Singers and Players were actually before you. Get a Victrola and Victor records and enjoy your favourite music at will.

A complete line of models to select from.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

Exclusive Distributors

P527 NANKING ROAD — PHONE C. 7097

PURE DRUGS — PROMPT SERVICE

New arrivals

CARBONA, EHERGINE, PUTMAN DRY CLEANER

remove grease spots from finest leathers and fabrics and make them look brand new

THE EAGLE DRUG COMPANY, INC.

"They Satisfy"

Chesterfield

CIGARETTES

of finest Turkish and American tobaccos—blended

Taste is a matter of tobacco quality

We state it as our honest belief that the tobaccos used in Chesterfield are of finer quality (and hence of better taste) than in any other cigarette at the price.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. U. S. A.

BANK OF CHINA LOPS 150 OFF ITS SALARY LIST

Disgruntled Employes Rush Into Print Starting War In Newspapers

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 5.—At the recent meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of China a resolution was passed calling for a thorough reorganisation of the bank and a drastic reduction in expenses.

Acting on this mandate the Authorities have recently made a very extensive reduction of the Staff, over 150 members of the head office alone, without including the staff of other branches, having been discharged.

In spite of the generous terms granted, a good deal of discontent has been caused, according to a statement issued by the bank, and as a result certain of the disgruntled members, no doubt acting in a spirit of spite, have caused to be circulated in the various Chinese newspapers in Peking incorrect and misleading statements as to the business done by the Bank of China during last year.

The authorities of the bank are doing everything in their power so far as the Chinese press is concerned and in the near future a circular letter will be issued by the Bankers' Association requesting the press in the execution of its duty to be guided by public interests which are so greatly wrapped up in the welfare of the bank, and not to permit its members to be made use of for the furthering of their private ends.

The foreign press, meanwhile, is notified that any information of public interest which may be desired will be readily furnished on application to the bank.

Railway Funds To Pay For Schools

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 5.—The Ministry of Education secured from the Ministry of Communications $35,000 on Juue 24, $120,000 on June 28, and $40,000 on June 30. These sums have been handed over to various educational institutions and the Ministry of Education will provide a further $25,000 within the next few days.

Wu Pei-fu Gives Up Rail Receipts

(Independent News Service)

Hankow, July 3.—The special bureau for the collection of receipts of the Peking-Hankow Railway, established last year after the Liangh war by General Wu Pei-fu has just been abolished by the new Managing Director of the Kinhan line, Mr. C. H. Chao, to stop seizing the daily incomes of that railway, in view of its obligations to foreign creditors. However, General Wu Pei-fu still has easy access to the revenues of the Kinhan Line whenever he is in need of money to pay troops.

Nantungchow, Model City, Is To Have Movies

Nantungchow, Chang Chien's model industrial city on the Yangtsze, is to have movies!

Mr. Ziegiien L. Loo, returned American college student, who, supported by the great industrialist, has made plans to produce moving pictures both for showing in China and export, is in Shanghai now negotiating for the opening of Nantungchow's first moving picture theater. He has completed arrangements with the Isis Theater to show the same films in Nantungchow that the Isis shows in Shanghai, the shows to begin next week.

For his enterprise Mr. Loo has leased the municipal theater in Nantungchow which was built by Mr. Chang Chien, and a screen and all necessary adjuncts to a first class moving picture theater are now being installed. Mr. Loo will experiment in admission prices as a definite scale for Chinese has never been arrived at because of the extremely small number of moving picture theaters in China. At first he will charge a scale of prices running from 10 to 40 cents.

In addition to providing Nantungchow with moving pictures it will also give Mr. Loo a personal opportunity to continue his study of moving picture productions by having the latest releases to reach China before him as a constant 'book.' Programs will be changed twice a week.

It is Mr Loo's second adventure in pioneering Western ideas into Nantungchow despite his youth. He also took the first Ford to Nantungchow at a time when despite the many miles of excellent roads constructed there by Mr. Chang Chien the only motor car in the city was owned by the famous industrial leader. Mr. Loo saw the opportunity and pounced on it, and secured the Ford agency. Now Nantungchow boasts of 70 automobiles, all but six or seven of them Fords, and five garages. He also was the first manager of the municipal bus line in Nantungchow for which he imported six modern motor busses from the United States.

When You Eat Too Much.

Distress in the stomach after eating is relieved by taking one of Chamberlain's Tablets. Try it the next time you eat more than you should. Sold Everywhere.

Sold everywhere

Leads Move To Save Nation's Forests

Charles Lathrop Pack.

ON May 30 Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Forestry Association, delivered the speech dedicating a twenty-five-mile stretch of the Lincoln Highway as a Road of Remembrance. The location is at York, Pa. On that day the largest tree planting in the United States took place as a patriotic means of tree preservation in America.

Southeastern University Has Big Building Program

At the end of its first academic year, a year marked by achievement and growth, the National Southeastern University finds itself in urgent need of physical expansion in the way of grounds buildings and other equipments. With the rapid increase of the number of students and the inauguration of new departments and activities, the present Teachers College premises have been found to be inadequate to be the home of a growing university.

Dr. P. W. Kuo, president of the university, is reported to be about to launch a big financial drive for the building up of its permanent home. A definite program of building has been drawn up by the university authorities with the advice of expert architects.

The proposed buildings will require a total sum of two million dollars for their erection and will include an auditorium with a seating capacity for 5,000 people, a library, a museum, a gymnasium with a swimming pool, dormitories for men and women, an observatory, a science building, an engineering building, a law building, an arts building, an agriculture building, an education building, an administrative building and a social hall.

The university has received a generous donation of one hundred fifty thousand dollars for the erection of the university library from Tuchun Chi Hsi-Yuan of Kiangsu in commemoration of his father's seventieth birthday. The building is now under construction and is expected to be completed in a year's time.

Police Commissioner Wang Kwei-lin of Nanking will help to raise the fund for building the swimming pool. Most of the proposed buildings however have not yet any fund in sight and the financing toward their materialisation will be the first great task before the university administration during the next academic year.

Being a government institution, the university, of course, looks upon the National Treasury for its cheif support. But it does not require long acquaintance with Chinese political situations to tell that that alone is insufficient. Much will have to be relied upon gifts and contributions from private sources. It is to be hoped that the enlightened public will help the cause of Chinese higher education by helping this university in the successful carrying out of its great program and its arduous task.

Tokio Parties Oppose Army Cuts

(Eastern News Agency)

Tokio, July 7.—Severe criticisms are being directed against the bill for the readjustment of land forces on the ground that there is a very great difference between the bill and the draft proposal advanced by the House of Representatives.

Such being the case, the attitude which all the political parties in the House of Representatives are going to take towards the bill at the next session of the Diet is being looked upon as a very interesting question. Both the Kenseikai and the Kokuminto Parties have already indicated their opposition and are expected to announce their attitude officially before long.

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SHANGHAI

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY.

7, AVENUE EDOUARD VII.

Slayer Of Woman Lives After Shooting Himself

(Continued from Page 1)

fired two shots at her. They were standing close together at the counter and she fell into the corner face forward. Her head struck a colored glass panel as she fell, breaking it.

FIRES AGAIN

"As he fired I screamed, overcome with terror, and then rushed into the street. Just at the door he passed me, and as I returned to the shop, he suddenly changed his mind also and rushed back. He stood just for a second gazing down at her, then placed the revolver to his head and fired. He fell almost on top of her."

Miss Klevko was sitting in the rear of the shop after Mrs. Dezak had returned to the counter from upstairs, and did not overhear the conversation. Her first intimation of the tragedy was the sharp staccato of the death shots, and she ran screaming out the back door into a Russian drug store next door, for help.

AIMS AT CRAWLEY

Mr. Paul Crawley, who was walking by the shop at the time, told THE CHINA PRESS a dramatic story of the incidents as heard and seen on the outside.

"I was suddenly startled by two shots being fired," Mr. Crawley said, "and almost immediately terrible screams from the shop. Before anyone could do anything a woman, dressed in blue rushed out of the shop sobbing and screaming, but was caught in the doorway by the man, a big, powerful fellow dressed in a blue suit, and carrying a revolver; it seemed as though he was trying to force her to return to the shop and when I saw him point the revolver I shouted at him. He merely turned with an ugly look and pointed the revolver straight at me. I immediately ducked into the doorway of a tailor shop next door. An English lady, who also happened to be walking by, also took refuge in the doorway.

MORE SHOTS HEARD

"No one knew what was going on inside until either two or three more shots were heard—this all happened within a few seconds—and then a Chinese boy came rushing out and said 'They are all dead.' Then a crowd, which had gathered in doorways and across the street, all rushed for the scene of the double tragedy."

The murderer was rushed to the General Hospital in an ambulance by Sgt. Young of Hongkew station, and detectives and police from Hongkew and Headquarters immediately went to the scene, accompanied by Mr. Ivanov of the Bureau of Russian Affairs, as there is no Russian Consul in Shanghai. The woman's body was removed to the morgue as soon as the necessary evidence and photographs had been taken.

Three terrible wounds were made in the woman's body by the crazed man's bullets. The calibre of the revolver is believed to be a .38 and the bullets were dum-dums. Her death was instantaneous after the first shot but he evidently wanted to make sure and fired one more into her prone body

Germany Razing Rhine Fortresses

Germany's destroyed fortresses.

GERMANY is keeping her pledge to destroy her fortresses, under the supervision of the Allied Arms Commission, and the photograph shows workmen dismantling the fortress at Coblenz, on the Rhine, the seat of the American garrison in Germany.

Sastri, India Stateman, Now In Melbourne

(Reuter's Service)

Melbourne, June 13.—The Commonwealth has as its guest Mr. S. Sastri, the distinguished Indian statesman who represented his Country at the Imperial Conference in London and at the more recent Washington Conference.

Mr. Sastri is making a five weeks' tour of Australia during which he will confer with the Federal Government in regard to the granting of full franchise rights to Indians domiciled in this country. Mr. Sastri has already visited Western Australia and South Australia, and in the course of numerous speeches has eloquently pleaded for equality for those of his countrymen resident here.

The visiting statesman declares that India has no quarrel with the policy of a White Australia and will acquiesce in it until such time as the Commonwealth may see fit to alter its laws in this respect.

Japan Reports On German Colonies

(Reuter's Service)

Geneva, July 8.—Japan has transmitted to the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations a second report on the administration of the former German colonies in the Pacific north of the Equator.

The report is the first prepared by a mandatory Power in reply to the Commission's detailed questionnaire.

GIFT FOR PRINCE

(Eastern News Agency)

Tokio, July 6.—At today's meeting of Vice-Ministers of all Departments, it was decided that civil and military officers and higher officials throughout the country are to subscribe one percent of their respective monthly salary and those "hannin" (lower) officials, who are willing to pay their share, one two-hunredth of their salary to the fund for purchasing a present to be offered to the Prince Regent prior to his wedding to Princess Nagako Kuni.

CITIZENSHIP ROW

(Eastern News Agency)

Peking, July 3.—A mass-meeting of citizens of Peking was held yesterday, in the course of which an argument was introduced that those who have no ancestral burial-grounds of their own in Peking or who have not a fair command of the Peking dialect, should be disqualified from the citizenship of Peking, with the consequence that the debating-room was thrown into confusion. The meeting thus was dispersed without reaching any definite conclusion.

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Two full size cakes of *Palmolive Soap* free with the purchase of each bottle of *Palmolive Shampoo*. This sale is for a limited period only.

We make this special offer in order to acquaint you with the real *Palm* and *Olive Oil Shampoo*. These great natural cleansing agents combine in a profuse creamy lather, dissolves dirt and oil leaving the hair glossy, soft and tractable. All chemicals are injurious.

Insure the thorough but beneficial cleansing of your hair by frequent washing with *Palmolive Shampoo*.

Cut the ad out and present to any dispensary or general store carrying *Palmolive Shampoo*.

American Trading Co.
Palmolive Department.
50119

Strickland Gets Salt Gabelle Job

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 5.—Reuter's Agency learns that the Minister of Finance has by an order dated July 4 appointed Mr. V. R. Strickland to act ad interim as Associate Chief Inspector of the Salt Administration.

At the same time Mr. Strickland, who, owing to the illness and subsequent departure of Sir Reginald Gamble, had been prevented in the Spring from taking the leave of absence for which he had applied, has been granted five months' leave, which he is anxious to take as soon as possible.

He expects to leave Peking about the middle of next month and has recommended that Colonel Ruxton should officiate for the present as Associate Chief Inspector.

POLISH CABINET OUT

(Reuter's Service)

Warsaw, July 8.—The Cabinet have resigned.

Amsterdam, July 8.—The final election returns to the Second Chamber show the following:

32 Roman Catholics.
16 Calvinist Anti-Revolutionaries.
11 Christian Historicalites.
1 State Reformed Church.
10 Social Democrat Laborites.
10 Liberal Liberty Leaguers.
1 Conservative Liberal.
5 Liberal Democrats.
2 Communists.
3 Country Leaguers.

The porportion of the new Chamber is 59 members of the Right to 41 of the Left. The Government Coalition is strengthened.

British Mission To Investigate Buddhism

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 8.—The British Buddhist Mission to Tibet, with the object of investigating its customs, religion, language and monastic literature, will shortly leave. Some of the members are already on their way to India.

SIAM'S PRINCE

(Reuter's Service)

Naples, July 7.—The Crown Prince of Siam arrived here today on board the s.s. Zeelandia from Australia. He will proceed to Rome.

Rio De Janeiro In State Of Siege

(Reuter's Service)

Rio de Janeiro, July 8.—Marshal Fonseca has been arrested and is being detained on board a cruiser.

A state of siege has been proclaimed for thirty days

Shells struck the Ministry of War during the fighting, killing four persons and wounding six.

The political situation is clearing. The Army and Navy have taken up their stand by the Administration. The threat of a military coup has now disappeared.

Rio de Janeiro, July 7.—The Government have ordered Marshal Fonseca to appear within a week; otherwise he will be declared to be a deserter.

Rio de Janeiro, July 7.—The Government announces that the seditious movement has been completely surpressed.

Australia Buying Tea From Java

(Reuter's Service)

Melbourne, June 13.—Official figures published in Australia disclose that increasingly large quantities of tea are being imported from Java, but arrivals from China in April also reveal a large increase on the figures for April, 1921. Total imports in April, 1921 were 2,757,099 lbs., of which 870,000 lbs. came from Ceylon, 32,000 from China, and 976,000 from Java. In April, 1922, 2,125,130 lbs. were imported, to which total Java contributed 1,559,856 lbs., Ceylon 377,701 lbs., and China 105,603 lbs.

Good business is being done in Sydney at present in Ceylon tea and prices are declared to be very reasonable. The quality of the last two or three shipments from Ceylon has been exceptionally high, the liquors being both full and of a rich quality.

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Cars and trucks sent out from our nearest stations to you.
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49985

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Specialist in the treatment of Venereal Disease and Piles.
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Piles guaranteed to be cured within ten days after one treatment without operation or pain. (Latest European methods of treatment.)
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SEASON
The Hotel-Pension-Seaside has been enlarged and improved and is now a nice little hotel with 20 rooms, a large dining room with verandah attached, a nice garden, tennis ground, auto-garage, etc.
Tel. Addr: MONCHEN.

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GLASS SAND
and
GLASS STONE
Big quantity produced from mine in ANHUI.
PARTICULARS please apply to
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Phone N. 139.

Dr. J. Podpakh, M.D.
German University (Berlin)
Diagnostic cabinet for Urinary diseases.
Specialist in female diseases, confinements, surgical, internal, kidney and bladder diseases, venereal and skin diseases. Latest methods of diagnosis and treatment. Ultra—violet rays and electrical treatments. Analysis of blood and urine.
Consulting hours (daily, except Sunday): From 10 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. (or by special appointment). Telephone C. 434. 74 Kiukiang Road, corner Kiangse Road, Hara Building, 3rd Floor, (opposite Hotel Kalee).
34689

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3 Cents a Word
Minimum Charge
60 Cents

APARTMENTS WANTED

FLAT wanted, three, four rooms, modern conveniences Bund office-Building or Western district. Rent Tls. 80-90. Apply Roseler, 15 Kiukiang Road.
50200 J 11

WANTED immediately small apartment with kitchen and modern bathroom in vicinity of Rue du Consulat. Apply to Box 884, THE CHINA PRESS.
50182 J 11

LOST

LOST from 29 Rue de Consulate one white pet pigeon a little dirty color—looks light gray. Name Baby C. 5064. Twenty dollars Reward.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent a four roomed house in Western district or French town with garden large if possible. Rent not to exceed Tls. 90, or Tls. 100. Occupation October first. Reply to Box 900, THE CHINA PRESS.
50219 J 15

FROM end of July wanted to rent four to five roomed house, West or French town, near tram lines. Rent not over Tls. 80. Reply to Box 879, THE CHINA PRESS.
50169 J 11

WANTED to rent from September 1st 4-5 roomed house, furnished or unfurnished, all modern conveniences, garden, garage, Western district or French Concession. Apply to Box 557, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F. 28

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE
GLEN LINE BUILDING
Corner of Peking Road and The Bund

For particulars apply to Messrs. ALGAR & CO., LD., 11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
49907

FOREIGN SUPERVISON
B-38, DIXWELL ROAD
(Off Broadway Bridge)
Phone: North 3219

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED immediately by large corporation, experienced file clerk knowledge of codes and typing essential. State experience and salary expected. Apply to Box 893, THE CHINA PRESS.
50207 J 9

ENGLISH teacher wanted, 2 or 3 evening hours weekly, an experienced teacher commercial and advanced English. Terms and qualifications, apply to Box 895, THE CHINA PRESS.
50212 J 11

WANTED. Foreign accountant to work a few hours daily on club books, after office hours. Pleasant and permanent Employment. Address Box No. 899, THE CHINA PRESS.
50128 J 12

WANTED: A teacher of French for two boys 14 and 12 years of age, at 114 Kiaochow Road. Telephone West 920.
50224 J 11

WANTED immediately a Chinese bookkeeper capable of taking charge of a set of books. Only smart capable men need apply. Stating age, previous experience and salary expected, apply to Box No. 902, THE CHINA PRESS.
50227 J 11

WANTED. Thoroughly experienced typist with some knowledge of shorthand for temporary position one or two months. No objection Eurasian. Call 633 Rue Ratard after five.
50181 J 9

CAN anyone recommend a good cook, coolie, and boy? Please reply to Box 872, THE CHINA PRESS.
50145 J 9

WANTED. by an American corporation a competent accountant, American preferred. State qualifications and salary expected to Box 789, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F. 31

WANTED. Clerk, (lady or gentleman) for large accounting office. Must have experience of Burroughs or Comptometer calculating machine. Apply to Box 826, THE CHINA PRESS.
50055 J. 9

AN American contracting firm requires the services of a compradore familiar with the building and electrical trade. Cash guarantee of Tls. 5,000 required. Apply to Box 716, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F. 14

SUMMER RESORTS

LARGE furnished house on Mokanshan containing 7 rooms and 3 bathrooms available for Summer. Fine location. Apply Raven Trust Co.
T. F. 23.

TO LET at Peitaiho.—Several houses, completely furnished close to sea and station. Apply to R. Hempel, Peitaiho.
49908 J. 28

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET. House in Western District containing six large rooms, drawing room, dining room, four bedrooms with bathrooms, two large attics, kitchen and servants' quarters, small garden. Furniture and fixtures to be taken over at very reasonable figure. Suitable for private boarding house or bachelor mess. Write "C. G." care of Harvey's Advertising Agency, 9 Ezra Road or telephone West 1849.
50209 J 9

TO LET, four-roomed house, bathroom (geyser), Attic kitchen, servants' rooms, in Bubbling Well, opposite Race Course, furniture and fittings to be taken over. Apply to Box 863, THE CHINA PRESS.
50223 J 9

FOR RENT: End house, four rooms, kitchen, bath, servant's room, fully screened, electric lights. Rent Tls. 40 month. Lights, screens etc. Reasonably priced. 200 S. Chengtu Road.
50225 J 9

TO LET. Studley Avenue, six room house, bath and garden. Furniture to be taken over for cash. Phone East 141.
50177 J 9

NINE-ROOM house to let, North Szechuen Road, near Hongkew Park. Apply to Box 882, THE CHINA PRESS.
50178 J 11

HOUSE to let, Western district, 4 rooms, bathroom and attic. Fittings only to be taken over. Very cheap rent. Apply to Box 875, THE CHINA PRESS.
50156 J 13

TO LET, 6 roomed furnished house, Sinza Road, garden, tennis-court, garage, telephone. Immediate occupation. For about 6 months. Apply to R. Mahnfeldt, 128A Szechuen Road.
50140 J 13

NEW RESIDENCES to let, in Western district with tennis and garden, garage and all modern conveniences. Occupation 1st August. Terms moderate. For further particulars, please apply to the SHANGHAI TRUST COMPANY, No. 9 Ningpo Road.
50006 J 30

NEW HOUSE, four rooms, garage, servants' quarters, two bathrooms, sanitary plumbing. Fixtures and furniture very reasonable. Phone West 1982, or reply to Box 762, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F. 21

TO LET, one large residence with 27 rooms (partly furnished) and modern plumbing and tennis court and garages, on Kiangwan Road near the Park. Suitable for a club or private hotel. Rent Tls. 750 per month. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Cumine and Milne, Architects, 38 Kiangse Road.
T. F. 8

MISCELLANEOUS

MONEY to loan on diamonds and jewelry. All transactions strictly confidential. Apply in writing to Box 878, THE CHINA PRESS.
50165 J 14

WILL the local representative of the Neuchateloise Swiss Insurance Company kindly telephone Central 2056?
50144 J 9

GODOWNS WANTED

WANTED godown 2000-3000 sq. feet. Hinde Bros. & Co., Tel. C. 4717.

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FOR SALE: A cosy newly built modern and attractive bungalow, Rue Lafayette. Best part of French Concession. Fully furnished, Seven living rooms, also bath and kitchen done up in most approved style. Servants' quarters and garage detached. Telephone, hot and cold water. Tls. 19,000.00, or nearest offer. Immediate sale. Owner leaving. For further particulars, apply to Box 832, THE CHINA PRESS.
50078 J. 9

FOR SALE. Six modern semi-detached foreign residence with five mow of land in Northern district. A very desirable property for anyone interested. For particulars, apply to Box 715, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F. 17

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG man, considerable knowledge of general imports, exports and piecegoods seeks position of trust. Has had charge of departments. No objection to outports. A. 1. references. Replies confidential to Box 867, THE CHINA PRESS.
50138

AMERICAN Fourteen years experience, public and executive accounting, selling and general office management desires affiliation with responsible firm in the Orient or elsewhere. No objection to travelling. Apply to Box 876, THE CHINA PRESS.
50160 J 9

YOUNG lady steno-typist, experienced, open for immediate engagement. Willing to accept small salary with prospects of increase. Apply to Box 868, THE CHINA PRESS.
50139 J 13

CHINESE compradore, 9 years experience with local import, export houses, open for immediate engagement. Guarantee or security can be furnished if desired. Apply to Box 864, THE CHINA PRESS.
50133 J.12

YOUNG American, just arrived, desires position as travelling salesman. A. 1. recommendations. Please apply to Box 845, THE CHINA PRESS.
50096 J. 12

ROOMS WANTED

NICELY furnished room, bath and board, wanted by American lady with 6 months old baby. Preferably in American family. Western district or French town. Write particulars to Box 901, THE CHINA PRESS.
50220 J 9

FRENCH gentleman wishes furnished rooms with board, in private English family, in Western district. Free for end of August. Apply to, Box 870, THE CHINA PRESS.
50143 J 9

ROOMS TO LET

TO LET: Very nicely furnished bed-sitting room, with verandah and private bath. Meals served in room. Private house. Apply to Mrs. Clapp, phone West 2545, or 486 Rue Auguste Boppe.
49910 J. 12

TO LET, rooms without board, Carter Road tram terminus, large furnished room with bathroom, breakfast optional. 'Phone W. 1905.
50150 J 9

ROOM FOR RENT—Single room in beautiful home at 122 Avenue Road, Tennis. Sleeping porch. Garage (if desired) Telephone West 407.
50014 J.4

YOUNG lady wishes to rent room with board in small comfortable house to married couple or one or two girls. Very reasonable Apply to Box 865, THE CHINA PRESS.
50134 J.9

TWO double rooms with bath running hot and cold water, full board. Apply St. George's Hotel, 217 Bubbling Well.
T. F. 12

TO LET, at 103 Bubbling Well Road, with board, large well furnished room with private bath room attached. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Excellent table, good service Please call at above address or 'phone West 805.
50056 J. 9

ROOM and board. For gentleman with American family, situated near Columbia Country Club. Address Box No. 811, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F. 29

TO LET, large and small comfortably furnished rooms, private bathrooms and verandahs attached, in Avenue Joffre, full board and attendance. Telephone W. 2726, or address Box No. 874, THE CHINA PRESS.
50152 J 11

TO LET, in Western district, near trams, two nicely furnished bedrooms with bathrooms and excellent board, suitable for married couple or single persons. Terms reasonable. Apply to Box 808, THE CHINA PRESS.
48294 J 12

APARTMENTS TO LET

UNFURNISHED flat, two large airy rooms with bathroom, kitchen, servants' quarters, verandah, phone, facing South, detached house, Western district, with or without garage and stable. Address Box 891, THE CHINA PRESS.
50203 J 12

TO LET, well furnished room, also a flat of two rooms, bath and kitchen, facing South. Apply to 34, Wayside.
50196 J 14

TWO flats, one furnished and one unfurnished, consisting of two large rooms, kitchen and bathroom, also 1 attic flat, 2 rooms, kitchen and bathroom. Apply Mrs. Daivs, 15 Markham Road. Tel. West 1805.
50198 J 15

TO LET, nicely furnished flat, facing South, with bathroom attached, pantry and kitchen. Apply 36 Quinsan Road.
50193 J 9

UNFURNISHED 4 roomed flat, bathroom and kitchen with gas, servants' quarters, telephone, garden, verandah, in private family, Wayside district. Address Box No. 898, THE CHINA PRESS.
50216 J 9

TO LET. Three roomed furnished flat, with two bathrooms and kitchen—large verandah—facing south—Central district — Apply "M" c-o Harvey's Advertising Agency, 9 Ezra Road.
50210 J 9

TO LET, two roomed flat, with kitchen, in French Concession close to Bund. Modern bathroom. Fixtures, and geyser installed. Light, water etc. included in rental. Apply to Box No 894, THE CHINA PRESS.
50211 J 9

APARTMENT of four rooms and sleeping porch to let for three months, immediate occupation, modern conveniences, or will share same with one or two others. Telephone West 1295.
50179 J 11

ATTIC flat, 3 rooms partly furnished. Between Boone and Haining Roads. Rent $40.00. Apply to Box 877, THE CHINA PRESS.
50164 J 11

TO LET, in Central district. Three roomed partly furnished flat. Apply G. N. Marshall. Phone Cent. 2029.
T. F. 32

TO LET: Beautifully situated well furnished 3-roomed flat, large verandahs, full board, modern conveniences, and one bedroom. 650 Rue de l'Observatoire (Corner Avenue Dubail).
50105 J. 12

TO LET, Bubbling Well district, furnished two roomed apartment, kitchen, bath, flush toilets, telephone, etc. Apply to Box 840, THE CHINA PRESS.
50089 J 9

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GODOWN to let, near Astor House. 1,800 square feet. Taels 50 per month. Apply to Box 881, THE CHINA PRESS.
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50201 J 12

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T. F. 25

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TO LET. Modern large and small offices. Moderate rents. Apply to Shanghai Industrial Banking Corporation, 18 Kiukiang Road.
T. F. 16

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Vacant, one large front room, facing South, with verandah and bathroom attached. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

TO LET
One front room with private bathroom and verandah, also one attic room with full board. Please ring up North 482.

TO LET with Board. Well furnished bedrooms, with private bathrooms. Tennis. Garage. Every home comfort, suitable for married couples. Phone West 1548.

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OPPOSITE Astor House. To let one large front room, well furnished, verandah, all conveniences, telephone. Board optional. 2 Astor Terrace.
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TO LET, well furnished room with all modern conveniences, garden and kitchen. Apply 457, Rue Auguste Boppe, (behind the French School).
50167 J 11

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FOR SALE, Videx camera 5 X 4, Zeiss lens speed 1000, Adams London. Three speed Raleigh bicycle. First prize London Exhibition. Owner leaving. Apply to Box 846, THE CHINA PRESS.
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AUSTRALIAN TRADE MEET TO OUTLINE POLICY

Ministers Of Six States To Gather At Sydney

(Reuter's Service)

Melbourne, June 13.—The Australian Minister of Customs has convened a conference, to be held in Sydney, at which he proposes to outline the policy of the Federal Government with regard to the Trade Commissioner Service, and the development of trade with the East. The conference will be attended by Ministers representing the six States of the Commonwealth, and the heads of leading commercial bodies. It is understood that the policy to be expounded by the Minister will not involve the appointment of any further Trade Commissioners. Such appointmens hitherto have not met with the unqualified approval of the Australian commercial community. At the forthcoming conference the Minister will explain how far the Government is prepared to go in assisting private traders to obtain a foothold in these markets. One of the objects of the meeting is to awaken widespread interest in the possibilities of trade with the East.

Mr. E. T. Sheaf, who some months ago was appointed as additional Australian Trade Commissioner in the East, is to leave for China about the end of the current month. He states that in the course of his tour of the Commonwealth large numbers of manufacturers and exporters have consulted with him, especially in regard to foods, preserves, meats, bulk chemicals, coal and coal products, leather wool, tallow, beers, and wines. The outstanding features of Mr. Sheaf's campaign in the East will be a skilled field force and sample rooms by means of which it is honed to draw the attention of retailers and wholesalers to the quality of the Australian product.

The Premier of New South Wales has explained that the withdrawal of Mr. J. B. Suttar from the position of New South Wales Trade Commissioner in the East, with headquarters in Japan, is the result of the personal investigations made by the late Mr. J. Storey when head of the New South Wales Ministry. The State Government considers that the future conduct of the trade representation in Japan should be a matter for the Federal Government.

Marine Workers Want Fewer Hours

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 7.—A deputation, representing the Trade Union Congress, the Sailors' and Firemen's Union and the Amalgamated Marine Workers' Union, today complained to Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the President of the Board of Trade, that firemen on British ships worked 56 hours a week and stewards 90 to 96 hours. They alleged that the living conditions of seamen on many well-known modern liners were "inhuman." Mr. Baldwin in a sympathetic reply promised to visit the vessels and see the conditions.

ADMIRAL COMING

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 8.—Admiral Tu Hai-kwei, Commander-in-Chief at Shanghai, left for Shanghai yesterday.

Once Famous, She Dwells In Darkness

MOLLIE Fuller, "The Toast of the Town" in the eighties, has gone blind, but she still hopes to play again in the role of a blind woman. She played in "Evangeline," "The Twentieth Century Girl" and "Adonis" and has supported Mrs. Leslie Carter and Fay Templeton. At fifty-five she can dance, and at fifty she and her husband, Frederick Hallen, gave a vaudeville performance, "Down the Corridor of Time," that, in backstage parlance, "knocked 'em off their seats at right, as she appears today; at left, as she appeared in "The Toast and The Town."

Eleven Russian Priests To Die; 53 Go To Prison

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 7.—It is reported from Moscow that the trial of Petrograd priests and others for opposing the requisitioning of Church property resulted in eleven of the accused being sentenced to death including the Metropolitan Benjamin, a bishop, and several priests and professors, and 53 to various terms of imprisonment. The Court decided to institute criminal proceedings against the Patriarch Tikhon.

Senate Changes Cotton Tariff

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, July 6.—The Senate Finance Committee has approved changes in the Cotton Duties Schedule, which on cotton cloth will not exceed 45 percent ad valorem.

H'KONG STRIKE ECHO

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, July 8.—The Privy Council have dismissed the petition of Leung Wo for leave to appeal against a conviction for murder.

Leung Wo was convicted of murder in connection with the seamen's strike, when he shot Yeung Yuk-tong of a ship chandlery, and was sentenced to death.

DOESN'T WANT JOB

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 8.—Mr. Chang Hi-huang, Civil Governor of Kwangsi, has requested the President to cancel the mandate containing his appointment.

Reunification Only By Federation, Says Gen. Tang Chi-yao

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 8.—General Tang Chi-yao has again expressed his approval of the reinstatement of President Li Yuan-hung and the Old Parliament, but voices uncertainty regarding the attitude of the Northern Tuchuns towards the abolition of their offices. He also says that reunification can never be achieved except by the adoption of a system of federation, by which the Provinces could retain their autonomy.

Meanwhile, it is understood that Yunnan intends to inaugurate local self-government which will harmonise with the federation and elect a Civil Governor having authority over all Civil and Military officials and officers, while a Provincial constitution on autonomous lines will be drafted soon.

HARDING REPLY TO FILIPINOS "AS EXPECTED"

Manila Not Surprised At Stand Taken By President

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Manila, June 27.—The reply made by President Harding to the Filipino Independence Mission in Washington was generally expected here. The President said in substance that he was not yet prepared to urge upon the American Congress the desirability of granting independence to the Philippines. He observed, however, that he thought it quite likely that the time would come when the Filipinos would be competent to decide whether they chose to remain under the American flag with a closer relationship than at present, or to sever the tie completely.

Press dispatches from Washington which state that the leaders of the Mission have decided "to await further instructions from Manila," have caused some amusement here. Theoretically the Mission is controlled by the Philippine legislature, but more than half the Senate are with the Mission in Washington, as well as several leading members of the House.

The legislature is now a leaderless body, divided into three parties none of which has any love for the other two. It is considered very unlikely that this heterogeneous body can be assembled to instruct the Mission further. If it does, observers of politics here believe that it will act in accordance with instructions cabled back by Messrs. Quezon and who are heading the Mission in the States.

Baden Powell Boy Scouts Ass. Orders

BAND

Band practices will be held during the Summer holidays. Attendance is not compulsory, but those in the Band must remember that, when the new instruments arrive, only those who are sufficiently efficient will be allowed to go on parade.

Practices will be held every Tuesday at 5 p.m., starting from July 11, unless otherwise notified.

F. C. MILLINGTON,
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July 8, 1922.

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International Labor Plan To Clash In U.S.

Prevailing Rule Of Open Shop Prevents Regulations Prescribed In Europe

That the International Labor Organisation forming a part of the League of Nations under the Treaty of Versailles is fast becoming "a grave problem for American industry," because the United States is not a member of the organisation, and therefore the labor standards set by it are coming into conflict with those of America, is the conclusion of an exhaustive study of the organisation completed recently by the National Industrial Conference Board.

The text of the board's report is presented herewith:

The International Labor Organisation set up as part of the League of Nations consumed in 1921 more than a third of the income of the league, covers about three-quarters of the world's territory, and is growing rapidly in the scope and influence of its activities.

The United States and Russia are the only nations of major industrial importance which stand outside the International Labor Organisation's activities, and the work, of the organisation raises serious problems for American industrialists. The whole subject is given timely interest by the projected visit to America this year of Albert Thomas, distinguished French Socialist and former Minister of Munitions in France, now director of the International Labor Office in Geneva, and by the current efforts at international economic co-operation which have sought to include the United States and Russia.

It is the aim of this report, which is based upon first-hand study of the operation of the International Labor Organisation, supplemented by careful study of all available governmental and other documents, to present a review of the organisation, the work of the International Labor Office, the accomplishments of the three international labor conferences that have been held, and an estimate of the strength and weaknesses of the organisation.

The International Labor Organisation exists under sanction of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles, frequently called the "Labor Charter," and is the outgrowth of over a century of agitation by trade unionists, social reformers, and government, as well as by some employers, running from the efforts of Robert Owen in 1818 to the establishment of the International Association for Labor Legislation in 1897, all directed toward international action in the interest of labor. At present it has a membership of fifty-four nations, the United States, Mexico, Hungary, Turkey and Russia, with a number of smaller nations, still holding aloof.

Under the treaty, the original members of the League of Nations are the original members of the International Labor Organisation, whose permanently organisation is to consist of a general conference of representatives of the member nations and an International Labor Office.

Each member nation has four representatives—two government delegates, one representating the employers and one representing the workers—in the general conference, which under the treaty meets at least once a year. Each delegate may be accompanied to the conference by not more than two advisers for each item on the agenda of the meeting, and at least one adviser shall be a woman when questions of special concern to women are involved.

The first general conference was held in Washington in October, 1919, with 123 delegates and 150 advisers (including twenty-three women) present, representing thirty-nine nations. The second took place at Genoa in the early summer of 1920, while the third opened in Geneva in the fall of 1921. The Washington conference was chiefly concerned with industrial problems, including the eight-hour day and forty-eight hour week, unemployment and the regulation of employment of women and children. The meeting at Genoa was essentially a maritime conference, the questions under consideration applying particularly to fishermen and seamen.

At the Geneva conference the first real task was a decision on the question of the competence and jurisdiction of the International Labor Organisation to deal with agricultural matters. This question had been officially raised by the French government in two formal objections, and the Swiss government also had requested that the agricultural questions, which constituted the principal part of the agenda, be withdrawn or referred to a subsequent conference. After several days of discussion the conference, by a vote of 74 to 27, decided that it had jurisdiction and indicated its approval of including agricultural labor regulation within the field of the International Labor Organisation, though by another vote it deferred to a future session the regulation of hours of work in agriculture.

Up to April, 1922, the International Labor Office had reported the registration with the secretary-general of the League of Nations of twenty-nine ratifications of draft conventions of recommendations adopted at the Washington, Genoa and Geneva conferences. Eighty-five acts or other measures for the ratification of conventions had been adopted and 119 bills or other measures to the same end adopted, introduced or drafted in the various member nations. Many of these deal with such basic industrial questions as the eight-hour day and will vitally affect the economic situation in many countries.

The International Labor Office, formally organised in November, 1919, following the first general conference at Washington, did not actually commence work until early in 1920. Its headquarters at first were established in London, but were removed to Geneva after the conference in that city. By the end of 1920 a staff of 210 persons, representing seventeen different nationalities, had been secured. One of the first tasks undertaken by the International Labor Office was a comprehensive study of labor conditions in Soviet Russia, its report, the first of any importance, being issued in June, 1920. Following the failure of the Genoa conference to secure the 48-hour week for seamen a world-wide seamen's strike was threatened. At the conciliation conference of ship owners' and seamen's representatives, called in 1921, Director Thomas was invited to preside over its sessions. While this service was rendered as a private individual rather than as an official of the International Labor Office, it marked "the first attempt at conciliation between employers and employes in an international scale," and gave "a most remarkable illustration of the possibilities of the international labor organisation."

Two important divisions of the International Labor Office have been set up. One, the scientific division, is responsible for the collection, compilation and assimilation of information relating to industrial conditions of international interest, and this division has already issued a large number of publications, including the weekly "Labor and Industrial Information" and the monthly "International Labor Review." The diplomatic division conducts the official correspondence of the office with the different member nations, and undertakes to see that proper action is taken with reference to the draft conventions and recommendations of the general conferences, and that the obligations stipulated in the Treaty of Versailles are properly observed. It also prepares the agenda for the conferences and performs all secretarial work in conection with them and with the meetings of the governing body. To assist these two important divisions, eight technical services have been created to study respectively immigration and unemployment, agriculture, Russia, industrial health, co-operation, maritime affairs, social insurance and production. Permanent correspondents have been appointed in all the more important countries.

The expenditures of the International Labor Office and the governing body which has charge of it are met by funds provided by the League of Nations. The 1921 budget called for over seven million gold francs, more than one-third of the total income of the league in that year.

Some criticism has developed over the method of work of the International Labor Office, the accusation being made that at times the office, in its investigations, has gone beyond the scope ordered by the government body, that its investigations have not always been impartial and that in consequence they have not always helped to improve employer-employee relationships. To determine the justice of these accusations a commission of experts appointed by the League of Nations investigated the organisation and work of the office. In its findings it reports that the accusations were not well founded and upholds the office in its handing of social and industrial questions.

The difficult situations that have been precipitated by the conflicts between the activities and recommendations of the organisation and national interests illustrate some of the dangers that lie in attempts to standardise labor conditions in countries economically and socially so widely different as those included in the organisation. The establishment of the organisation at the peace conference was the result of the wave of sentimentalism toward labor following the war, the increase in the power of labor during the war, the fear of Bolshevism among the powers at the conference and the influence over politics wielded by labor organisations and socialistic parties in Europe. All these factors combined to raise the hopes of labor leaders as to what could be accomplished by international action toward improving labor conditions and raising existing standards of labor legislation in all countries.

An immediate industrial millennium, however, is not to be expected as a result of its efforts, and its work raises serious problems from the American point of view. Different geographic conditions, differences in climate, in natural resources and in productivity of the soil, international competition, social conditions sanctioned by time and custom and economic law—all have operated and will continue to operate as restrictive influences on international labor legislation. Political opportunism, national politics and selfish advantage may take precedence over economic considerations, and national welfare may outweigh national conditions and the return of a more normal basis of competition and inequality in the competitive basis between member and non-member states is bound to be created by the fixing of certain standards and conditions of labor for the members of the organisation.

The industrial policy of the United States, moreover, is at variance with that of Continental countries. In the United States the individual establishment is accepted as the unit of production, and the principal of the open shop has always prevailed in the majority of industries. In other industrial countries, particularly in Europe, the closed union shop is the rule, and collective bargaining through trade union representatives is the common procedure. On the Continent the principle is upheld that whatever can be done by governments should be; in the United States the feeling has always been that government control and interference should be avoided when possible.

Furthermore, since the regulation of labor conditions in America, except in interstate commerce, is specifically reserved to the separate states, a serious constitutional difficulty would appear with regard to the adoption of the draft conventions of the international labor organisation by the United States Congress. The most it could do would be to pass on the decisions of the general conference as recommendations to the state legislatures, where they would become mere proposals for industrial legislation.

In view of these difficulties which arise in any attempt at international labor legislation and of the fundamental situation and philosophy of the United States and that of other countries, the question arises whether it would not be wiser policy to let these two industrial philosophies, that of the United States and that which may be characterised as the European, work out side by side unhindered for a sufficient time to prove conclusively under which philosophy all those engaged in industry, and society as a whole, will better be served.

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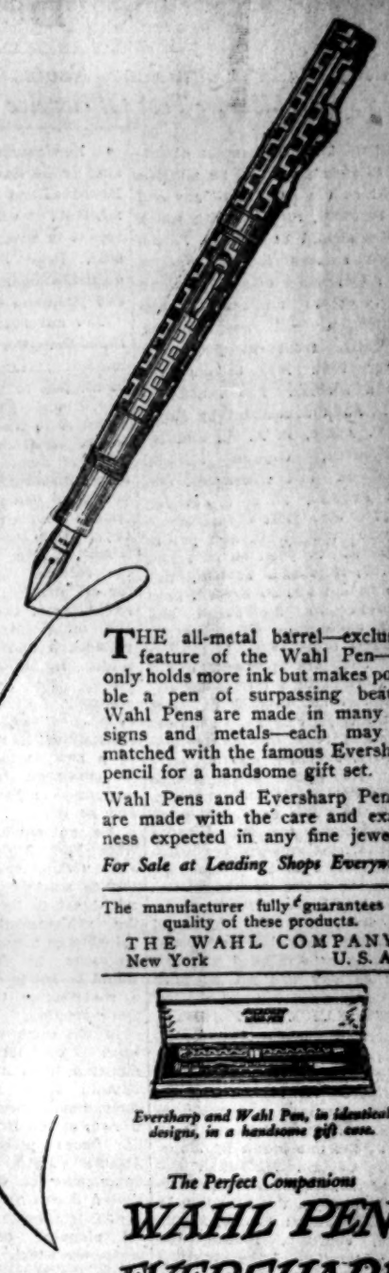

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If adequate preparation for the greatest of all trips by airplane has not been made these three airmen may have achieved fame and reputation for sportsmanship, but they will not have contributed greatly to the science of lighter-than-air transportation. If on the other hand, no detail of supplies, routing, landing facilities, stations, wireless facilities and their ability to exchange engines or entire machines without serious loss of time has been overlooked, the British, in all probability, may lay just claim to having accomplished what no other country has yet tried to do.

IMPORTANCE OF FLIGHT

American aircraft manufacturers, as well as many aviators, appear to be of one mind on the importance of service over individual daring in carrying to success a long-distance flight such as the one began by Major Blake, Captain MacMillan and Colonel Broome. And by "service" they mean this attention to detail, mechanical service, supply service, charting, routing and the co-operation of the countries through which the voyage is to take these flyers.

Scarcely anything is known regarding the preparations made by Major Blake to guarantee the expedition's steady progress around the globe. They are men of experience in their line, which fact may set at rest any doubt as to the extent of the service made available for them. Four large firms are said to be backing the flight: Vickers, Napiers, Shell Oil and the Wakefield Oil companies, who have pooled resources and all of their experience to make the trip a success.

Blake said he chose his route so the longest sea passage would be a little over 800 miles and with due regard to meteorological conditions. He puts the success of the flight above considerations of speed, but hopes to break the record for encircling the earth.

He has given his route as France, Italy, Greece, Egypt, Mesopotamia, India, eastern China, Japan, the Aleutian Islands, Alaska, Canada, Chicago to New York, Newfoundland, Greenland, Iceland, Aberdeen and Croydon. Blake may have obtained some suggestions for the routing from the list of landings or stations prepared by the United States Navy for the Aircraft Manufacturers' Association a year or so ago for an experimental scientific flight around the world which never took place. Many of the stops are identical with those in the memorandum prepared for the association, but there is a disparity of more than 10,000 miles between the 30,000-mile trip Major Blake has begun and the 19,655-mile flight routed for the proposed American expedition.

It was estimated that for the American expedition the actual flying time would be 14 days and 19 hours, or 355 hours; that an average speed of seventy miles an hour would be maintained 4,500 gallons of gasoline and 710 gallons of oil be needed, and that the total expense, including fuel, cost of machine, with 10 per cent spares and three motors, expense of the men and extras would be approximately $72,404.

ESTIMATED COST

Officials of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of this city believe $250,000 a conservative estimate of the cost of Major Blake's flight—that is, if all the preparations deemed essential to the success of the trip have been made. Blake plans to use four machines. He is en route to Calcutta in a De Haviland 9, a modified type of bombing plane. From Calcutta to Vancouver he will make the flight in a Fairey Type 3, seating seaplane; from Vancouver to Newfoundland he will use another De Haviland 9, and from Newfoundland to Aberdeen, Scotland, will complete the voyage in another Fairey 3 flying boat. Four extra engines are available along the route, as are two planes in spares.

The adventurous aspects of a round-the world flight do not impress American manufacturers of aircraft so much as the need of service. Flying around the world is to them "purely a matter of service." It took twenty years or more to develop motor car transportation to the point where it could be rated as dependable for either short or long trips. This, they point out, was a matter, after all, of developing the service. The locomotive is for all practical purposes "winded" after it has gone eighty to 100 miles. Another locomotive replaces it and the journey proceeds. In the case of the airplane, its average non-stop efficiency is about 500 miles; then a "rest" is needed and after a time its engine is replaced by a new engine and the flight is continued until it becomes necessary to have a new plane, and so on.

An automobile that set out from New York for San Francisco without spares and without service stations along the route might get to its destination, but the achievement wouldn't be valuable as a precedent for other motorists to follow. No one would be apt to claim the feat as a contribution to the science of transportation.

In the same vein experts are wont to contrast the remarkable non-stop trans Atlantic flight of Captain John Alcock and his companion, Lieutenant A. W. Brown, of the British army, with the more precautionary trans-Atlantic flight of Lieutenant Commander A. C. Read, of the United States Navy, in his NC-1. Read's trip was made after careful planning as to route and measures, which would virtually assure the success of the flight, including a stop in the Azores after the take-off from the coast of Newfoundland. Read was the first to fly across the Atlantic, but Alcock and Brown made the first non-stop flight of the kind.

More significant than either of these air voyages was the New York-Alaska round trip flight in the summer and fall of 1920. The actual flying time was 112 hours and the total distance 9,000 miles, but the outstanding feature of the flight was the lack of trouble attending it, both going and coming. Before Captain St. Clair Street, of the United States Army, who was in command of the four planes participating, allowed the expedition to get under way he sent an advance party through Canada to chart the route, arrange for stops, etc., with the result that at no time was he obliged to send out an S O S. To airmen this trip, probably more than any other before or since, has shown the possibilities of aviation as a dependable means of transportation.

JOURNEY BY ALCOCK

The flight of Alcock and Brown has been characterised as a sporting event, the flight of Commander Read and that of Captain Street as scientific experiments of salient importance, and all because of the business-like manner in which the latter two were mapped out and provisions made for service along the way.

Data supplied the Aircraft Manufacturers' Association by the Weather Bureau of the Department of Agriculture for the association's proposed experimental flight around the world, indicate that Blake has selected the best time of the year for his trip. The summer affords meteorological advantages and less chance of severe storms than any other season, and by going eastward Major Blake will have behind him favorable winds.

The experiences of the late Sir Ross Smith, who flew 11,500 miles, from England to Australia—the longest flight in history—between November 12 and December 10, 1919, lead American experts to believe that Major Blake may find it "rough going" over Asia, particularly along the Asiatic littoral, where Sir Ross was obliged to make numerous forced landings. From Calcutta to the Alaskan coast and in the passage from Greenland over Iceland to Scotland further trouble may be encountered. The tentative route recommended for the American experimental flight did not take in Greenland or Iceland or any other points so far north. This groundabout route of Major Blake may account for the fact that he plans a 30,000-mile flight, whereas the American flight called for a much shorter route.

The success of Major Black's trip over the Asiatic littoral is said to depend almost entirely on his stock of supplies. He may also find trouble in ascertaining weather conditions along the Japanese and Siberian coasts and over the Bering Sea. Much depends on arrangement with and co-operation by the governments of the countries over whose territories or waters he must proceed, and the flyer's ability to communicate with them by radio.

NEW ENGINE AT BAGDAD

It is figured that Blake probably will take on 50 percent of his spares (wing parts, accessories, etc.) at Turin or Bagdad, and a new engine. At Calcutta it is planned to take a seaplane, following up the coast to Canton for fuel, and at Shanghai probably taking on additional spares and another engine. Assuming that the Japanese government will aid the party, the Japanese will have provided necessary transportation facilities for the new equipment which the three Britishers are expected to be supplied with on the island of Yezo, Japan. At Sitka, Alaska, another engine, and at Vancouver, B. C., a new DH-9 for the crosscountry flight to New York, via Winnipeg and Chicago. Another new engine may be needed at Chicago.

The party will start from New York in another Fairey. Halifax, N. S., is the logical point for the party to be supplied with more fuel and spares. A 100 percent replacement is probable either in Greenland or Iceland before the trio get under way for Aberdeen, another station, and home to the starting point.

Major Blake several months ago made two round-trip flights between London and Paris in one day, using the same plane for both trips, and setting a record in this performance.

Blake's least difficulty will be in the English-speaking countries through which he flies. Unless ample provision has been made in advance of the voyage, he may find his radio equipment useless in parts of the world where wireless telegraphy has not yet come into use.

The Rome-Tokio flight, made under the auspices of the Italian government in the winter and spring of 1920, a distance of 10,379 miles by airplane, required almost four months for completion. Major Blake hopes to conclude his flight by September 7 at the latest. To do so he will have to girdle the earth in less time than it took the Italian aviators to go from Rome to Tokio, approximately a third of the distance Blake has mapped out for his party.

A few details of the Rome-Tokio flight are of interest in this connection.

The Italian government detailed ten airplanes for this trip—two Caproni biplanes as "pilot machines," two Caproni triplanes and six S. V. A. biplanes. The flight started February 2 and on May 31 Lieutenants Ferrari and Masiero, piloting S. V. A. machines, arrived at the capital of Japan. Several of the planes crashed en route and were eliminated. The flight of more than 10,000 miles was the second longest ever made and was considered a remarkable triumph for Italian wings. Some of the points touched were Salonica, Adalia, Aleppo, Bagdad, Bassora, Bender-Abbas, Charbor, Karachi, Delhi, Benares, Calcutta, Rangoon, Bangkok, Hanoi, Canton, Fuchau, Shanghai, Peking, Chou, Fusan and Osaka.

What is known as the "round-the-rim" flight is believed to be the nearest thing to a "round-the-world" flight in point of geographical characteristics hitherto attempted. On July 24, 1919, Lieutenant Colonel R. S. Hartz, U. S. A., took a 'round-the-country route which traversed thirty-one states and required him to cross the American continent twice. He passed over or near ninety-five cities, twenty-nine national forest reservations, thirty-six mountain ranges and mountains, portions of forty-eight oceans, gulfs, bays, seas and lakes, twenty-seven main railroads, eighty-eight rivers and thirteen trans-continental routes. The purpose of the flight was to test the endurance of the Glenn L. Martin bomber, to encourage enlistment in the air service and to chart routes and locate landing fields. A hundred ascensions and descensions were made. The circular flight was completed on November 9 of the same year.

The plane used by Colonel Hartz had two Liberty motors, with a horsepower of 400; was 46 feet long over all, 71 feet wide and 14 feet high, with biplane panels and four-wheel landing gear. She carried a crew of four.

The Fairey type 3 (seaplane), which Blake started from Croydon is a biplane tractor type, with a span of 42 feet 4½ inches, an over-all length of 30 feet 10 inches and a maximum height of 11 feet 2 inches. The motor develops 240 horsepower.

The Fairey Type 3 (seaplane), which is the other model Major Blake plans to use, has a span of 64 feet 2 inches, an over-all length of 36 feet and a maximum height of 13 feet. The motor is ordinarily a 260-horsepower Sunbeam. Blake will have a 360-horsepower Rolls Royce engine to complete his trip with, in one of two planes of this make.

It is seen that the plane used by Colonel Hartz in his "round-the-rim" flight was both more powerful and larger than either of the two types with which Major Blake intends to circumnavigate the globe.

Plan Direct Radio From Australia

Sydney, N. S. W.—Plans for direct wireless communication between Australia and Great Britain have been announced, and provide for a main station which will be able to speak over 12,000 miles for the greater part of the day.

The site for the station has not been selected, but it will be either in New South Wales or Victoria. Six feeders, one in each of the capital cities, will work with this main station and as far possible, the radio system, which is to be taken over by the commonwealth next month, will be utilised for this purpose. Several new plants also will be required.

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Some Recent Novels

The Bright Messenger. By Algernon Blackwood. Dutton.
The Truth About Vignolles. By Albert Kinross. Century.
Hidden Gold. By Wilder Anthony. Macaulay.
A Son of the Sahara. By Louise Gerard. Macaulay.

"The Bright Messenger" is the latest of Blackwood's stories and bears all the earmarks of his now well established style. He found an appreciative audience for his metaphysical theories and he continues to give them what they want. There is very little in this book that has not been introduced in his earlier ones and the story itself is of even less importance than they generally are.

But even so "The Bright Messenger" is not a pot-boiler.

The author is in earnest and he believes that there are great constructive forces at work in the universe just beyond our power of conception, forces that men when they were less civilised and closer to nature understood better than they do now. In some mysterious way, one of these beings is incarnated in human form and this book is a record of his adventures on earth. It is not as strong nor as well written as some of his others are, especially "The Centaur," but as an antidote for materialism it is as good as a vacation.

"The Truth About Vignolles" is a collection of short stores with Captain Vignolles the central figure in each. The first three are concerned with his adventures in the East—in Palestine, Egypt and Macedonia—and they are written in bright, vivid colors with an irresistible sense of daring and romance. The description is carelessly deft, as one would write about something that is thoroughly familiar, but for all his nonchalance the author has preserved his artistic consciousness.

The tales have caught the spirit of Kipling and not a little of his style. Then, to the reader's infinite regret, the last three stories come back tamely to England and are just "pretty good" examples of magazine fiction.

"Hidden Gold" is a Western adventure story with all the standard ingredients. But it is a good yarn, cleverly written to hold the reader in suspense to the last minute and ending to every one's entire satisfaction. The author writes with an air of doing something altogether original, something that has never been done before, and when we are through he has us half convinced. There is something fresh and spirited about it that is very pleasing, so that, for people who like Western stories, it is strongly to be recommended.

The last book, which seems to us to be considerably less than mediocre, is the sort of story that is advertised as "wild and passionate" and it indulges in a good deal of shady action under the name of frankness. Brazenly modeled on "The Sheik," it aims to thrill and resorts to every ancient melodramatic trick to gain its ends. Although we have searched in vain for something to be said in its favor, it will probably be hidden under the matters of many a fifteen-year-old just the same.

* * *

His Serene Highness. By H. C. Bailey. E. P. Dutton & Co.

By projecting a resourceful, adventurous Englishman into the dynastic feuds of a sleepy little eighteenth century German principality Mr. Bailey secures the material for a lively historical romance. Christopher Hope, the Englishman, may fairly be said to have serene altitude thrust upon him. His resemblance to the Prince of Salm leads him into one scrape after another and finally results in his assumption of the princely title. The author intersperses sparkling dialogue, with action and intrigue, and the plots and counterplots of France and Austria add further spice to the adventures of Christopher Hope. The novel does not suffer from too much seriousness; the principality of Salm, with its microscopic size, its miniature armies and its host of grave dignitaries always furnishes a background of light comedy to the narrative.

* * *

The Moon Rock. By Arthur J. Rees. Dodd Mead.
Goldie Green. By Samuel Merwin. Bobbs Merrill.
The Man on the Other Side. By Ada Barnett. Dodd Mead.

"The Moon Rock" is a detective story and an extremely clever one. It reminds one of the early Sherlock Holmes stories, than which there is no higher praise for a book of its kind. It is a level-headed sort of mystery, no impossible situations or unexplained developments, but an orderly progression of events. The action starts with a highly dramatic murder, under such baffling circumstances that the reader has a moment of doubt as to wether the whole truth will ever be brought to light. From then on people with constructive minds are led to build up ingenious little solutions of their own which only serve to make the real climax the more telling a surprise. The various clews, when they are all arranged in their proper places like the parts of a picture puzzle, make a very satisfying and plausible whole.

"Goldie Green" is a book of a different variety. It is the light, easy reading sort of thing that one finds in the pages of The Saturday Evening Post. In fact, it is there in serial form that Goldie first made her appearance. She is an entertaining young person, pretty, wise for her years, and possessed of the "gift of personality." When we meet her she is selling tickets outside of the Parthenon Picture Palace, her hair puffed out wide over her ears, her complexion obviously assisted by her vanity box and her language all but requiring translation. But Goldie is ambitious and she has ability, so Mr. Merwin permits her to redeem herself gradually until she is merely a new type of flapper—the business variety. He is willing to admit her faults, but is more interested in her virtues and shows the development of her character in a most convincing way. There is a very depressing picture of America as a sordid, materialistic place, whose ruling class is the newly rich and whose civilisation is quite completely gone to the dogs, but that is the world that Goldie knew and a fair enough picture of it. The book is bright and entertainingly written, with a few somewhat stagey bits of action amply atoned for by clever characterisation and a kindly, tolerant attitude toward youth.

"The Man on the Other Side" is a gentle, lovely, mystical story, almost poetic in conception at times, if not in form. It is about an English farm whose owner was killed in the war and which comes into the possession of a woman. Because she loves it in the same way that he did she feels his influence and personality as strongly as though she had known him in life. It is a wistful little book, but it has an air of being sure of its truths whether it can convince others or not. Through it all one feels the atmosphere of the sun-drenched English countryside and smells the sweetness of the old-fashioned garden. It is a book that one is glad to have read and to look forward to rereading as soon as possible.

Soviet Buys Biggest German Locomotives

Moscow.—Four of the largest locomotives ever bought by the Soviet government have arrived in Moscow from Germany, each weighing ninety-six tons.

While a certain amount of section work has been done on nearly all lines under the Soviet regime, foreign railroad experts say the railroad beds are badly in need of repair everywhere, and much will have to be done this summer if Russia's railways are to be kept in running order.

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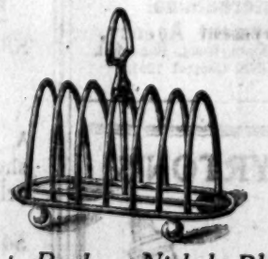

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Marshal French Calls Napoleon 'Greatest Man'

Deprecates H. G. Wells' Estimate Of Premier French Militarist

Field Marshal Earl French, now in New York on a private visit, considers that H. G. Wells has not summed up Napoleon's character in the way he would do it.

This is what Wells says about Napoleon:

"It would be difficult to find a human being less likely to arouse affections. One reads in vain through the monstrous accumulations of Napoleonic literature for a single record of self-forgetfulness. . . . There is no proof that this unbrotherly, unhumorous egotist was ever sincerely loved by any human being. He had never a gleam of religion or affection or the sense of duty. He was, as few men are or dare to be, a scoundrel, bright and complete. . . . What he wanted he wanted simply and completely, and got—if he could. There lies his fascination."

But Lord French, hale and hearty and slightly Napoleonic in his characteristic attitudes, tells quite a different story. And he does it in a single sentence:

"I think that Napoleon was one of the greatest men who ever lived."

"Then there was a good side to Napoleon despite what people say?"

"Indeed there was."

"And you have a number of Napoleonic relics?"

"I have." (People who know say that it is a very fine collection).

Napoleon has been French's lifelong hero. Then why is French so humane a man? How came he by a reputation for extreme carefulness of human life? How is it that his sister, Mrs. Despard, who was a promiment figure in the English Woman Suffrage movement, has said of him that he regards war as a hideous outrage? Why is it that he sees no romance in war?

The answer is that he worships Napoleon not because of the merciless, war-fired spirit of that extraordinary man, but because he was a master of strategy. Strategy is a fascinating game that calls for the keenest use of brain power. It is a game with human lives for the stakes. Napoleon's strategical skill has been a source of wonder and inspiration to French, and, because he went over the field of Waterloo so closely in imagination with Napoleon, he gained a mass of information that he was able to put into practice when he found himself commander-in-chief of the British Expeditionary Force in 1914.

"I have come over on a flying visit for purely personal reasons," the Field Marshal said; and since the day he landed in New York he has consistently declined to be interviewed. "I am here on holiday, and do not want to talk about public affairs," has been his excuse.

However, one sunny day when he returned from a walk and entered the spacious hall of the Biltmore, dressed in a brown suit and carrying a soft hat and a cane, he found an interviewer waiting to see him. He looked as cheerful as the weather, and no one would have guessed that he was born seventy years ago in the same year as Marshal Joffre of France. His ruddy face suggested the Britisher out to enjoy himself, and proving very successful in the enterprise.

"No, I cannot give an interview," he said. "Whatever one says there are sure to be people who will write to the papers about it and start a controversy. I have written books—in fact, I have written another, but I shall not publish it. I have said all I want to say. I wrote '1914'"—the book that presented to the public the early campaign of the war from his point of view, with supply or shells, the book that caused a storm of controversy and has not been completely forgotten—"I wrote that book to contradict the lies that were being uttered at that time, but I wish to let the matter drop now."

Napoleon wrote: French writes. For the present, however, he has had enough, and simply looks for rest and quiet in New York.

"If I do not end my days as a Field Marshal," he said many years ago to fellow officers in the mess room of the 19th Hussars, "it will not be for want of trying—and I am jolly well going to do it."

He has become a Field Marshal and an earl into the bargain, with the right to take his place on the cushioned seats of the British House of Lords.

What, then, has he to say to young men who mean to be and do something in the world? True, he has had a military career, which is not the career American young men expect to follow; but are there not qualities in such a career of equal value elsewhere?

He thought that was a question it would take long to answer.

"It would take me twenty-four hours to think it out," he confessed. "Courage and endurance—they're platitude; but every one is the better off for possessing them in whatever walk of life he may be."

"Are those qualities required in the business world today?"

"They are."

"Don't you think that initiative is better cultivated in some non-military career than in the army?"

"Well—er—we were talking about courage and endurance. I'm sorry, but I really must be going. I have to telephone. Good morning."

He had been standing with his interviewer on the staircase in the entrance hall, and he paused long enough to shake hands, which he accompanied by a friendly smile

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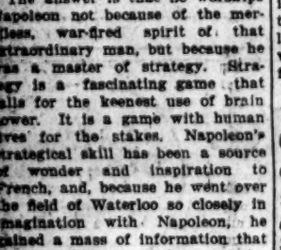

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French Turn To Bankers' Conference As Final Hope

J. P. Morgan's Part In Reparations Deliberations Acclaimed By Nation

BY STEPHANE LAUZANNE

Paris, June 3.—For the last eight days the entire attention of Paris and France has been concentrated upon the massive hotel structure situated rear the Arc de Triomphe, known as the Astoria Palace. It is there that the Commission on Reparation sits and twice a day the great bankers and renowned business men who have come from all parts of the world meet.

J. P. Morgan is there, but Lloyd George is not. This means for the French that for the first time since the armistice something serious and practical is being elaborated. For the first time we are dealing with cold facts and not juggling with rhetorical sentences. If the question of reparations is settled fairly and peacefully it will be settled there, and Morgan—that is, America—is the only one who can really help settle it.

It goes without saying that from all parts of the world come the same advices, exhortations and lamentations. Some charitable and technical souls for the hundredth time give France the same warning, "You ask too much. The total figure of your bill is fantastic." For the hundredth time France replies "My bill may be fantastic, but so was the destruction inflicted on me. The $17,000,000,000 claimed by me from Germany is not due to imagination and rancour; they are the result of an estimate made by an international commission in which France had only one vote in five, and they represent the destroyed houses, factories, fields and wealth. If the money is not paid by the author of the damage it must be repaid by the victim. Some one must pay these seventeen billion dollars. Will it be Germany or France?"

France also asks: "You think $17,000,000,000 is too high a figure. But what, according to you, would be a reasonable figure? If I accept your figure instead of sticking to mine what guaranty have I that Germany is more willing to pay it? The $17,000,000,000 claimed constitutes a reduction of almost 20 percent of the original Reparation Commission's bill. Did the world thank us for such a reduction? Did Germany show her gratitude for it? Why should we agree to another cut in our bill if after we have done it we face the same situation, meaning the indifference of the world and the bad will of Germany?

"Germany will never pay unless forced to do so."

Thus reason 39,000,000 French people out of 40,000,000. It must be said that up to the present no precise reply has been made to their argument. Meanwhile the gathering at the Astoria Palace and the entrance of French finance on the scene constitute the new features. This time the advisers, if not the payers, are at least the leaders.

Lloyd George during the last three years never stopped tearing concessions from France on almost all chapters of the Versailles treaty which he had signed. In return he has never offered anything, and the concessions which he asked never cost England anything. If Morgan asked France to make new concessions on the treaty, which he had not signed and of which he is not an author, he would at least say in exchange that he brings material support in the form of good United States dollars from the big mass of American subscribers—and the subscribers at least run a risk. But Morgan until now has said nothing and asked for nothing. He has examined the documents and remains silent. It is very significant that at the first meeting in Astoria Palace after the necessary introductions Morgan said:

"And now, gentlemen, let's get to work."

At the Genoa first meeting Lloyd George exclaimed under similar circumstances, "Let's talk!" and during the forty-two days of the conference talked, talked and talked. It is, nevertheless, by work and not by talk that the world will be reconstructed.

Dry Law Means Ruin, Say British Brewers

London.—The brewing of beer is one of the chief buttresses in Britain's financial solvency, according to H. E. Field, president of the Institute of Brewing.

Prohibition, he added, in the course of a recent address on this subject, would undoubtedly upset the financial and economic ruin of the country.

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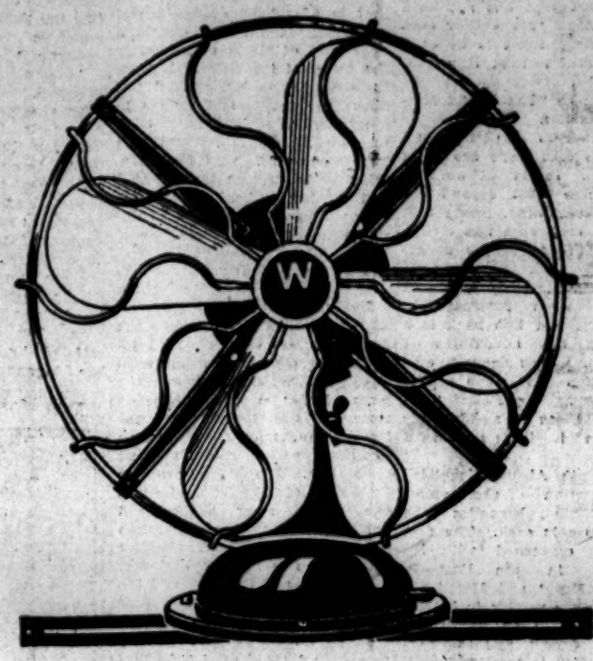

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For A Strait Of Panama

Engineer Says Time Has Come For Conversion Of Waterway Into Sea-Level Route

BY PHILIPPE BUNAU-VARILLA

The junction of the two great oceans by a waterway accessible to the largest war and commercial vessels has been the highest triumph of engineering in the first year of this century.

The form adopted—a "lock and dam" canal—was the only one practicable. It was one of the wisest acts of President Roosevelt to reject the proposal of a narrow sea-level canal, closed by a tidal lock at Panama, entirely excavated by steam shovels and trains, which was recommended by the majority of the Consulting Board in 1906, in opposition to the actual "lock and dam" canal proposed by the minority of the same board.

In any of his undertakings man has to consider both the aim and the means.

It is obvious that the great superiority presented by the Panama Isthmus is the fact that a free, wide and deep junction between the two oceans, say a channel 600 to 1,000 feet wide at the water level, 50 feet deep at the lowest stages of the tide, is possible there and nowhere else.

But the enormity of the excavation required by such a scheme made this very excavation impossible, if carried out in the dry, that is, by steam shovels and trains.

For this reason, those who adhered to the idea of a canal at sea level, excavated in the dry, conceived a canal of narrow dimensions, and closed on the Pacific side by a tidal lock so as to avoid the currents bound to result from the connection between a sea practically without tides (Atlantic one foot above and one foot below mean level) and a sea with tides (Pacific ten feet above and ten feet below mean level). This so-called sea level solution was justly rejected by President Roosevelt in 1906.

The writer had had the opportunity in the course of the proceeding year (March, 1905) to call the attention of the President to the terrible difficulties which it entailed on account of the slippery nature of the ground at Culebra, and to show him that a lock canal not only insured a much quicker operation, but also provided a new, powerful and economical process of excavation. The excavation by dredges floating on water and the transportation by barges of the spoils to the dumps could insure the opening of the veritable "Straits of Panama" by the gradual elimination of the locks and dams, while the traffic would go on undisturbed.

When the present lock canal was adopted Senator Knox, the spokesman of the Administration, said to the Senate that he voted for it "because the lock type of canal can, if the necessity ever arises, be transformed into a true sea-level canal, one of 500 to 600 feet in width, and of 50 feet or more depth of water."

PRINCIPLES VERIFIED

One may say that the ulterior transformation of the lock canal into a wide, deep "strait" was the formal but unexpressed intention of President Roosevelt when he recommended its adoption. The experience gained in the construction of the canal has entirely verified the principles which guided his opinion.

Everybody remembers the almost insuperable difficulties met by the excavation in the dry of the Culebra cut. Everybody remembers also that finally it was decided to stop the excavation in the dry and to flood the unfinished Culebra Cut, made possible by the formation of the lake behind the Gatun Dam.

As soon as the excavation on water began all difficulties vanished. What would have been these difficulties if the total excavation had had to be made in the dry down to 40 feet below sea level, as would have been necessary with the so-called sea level plan proposed by the majority of the Consulting Board and rejected by President Roosevelt?

The answer is in the fact that the possibility of finishing the excavation of the Culebra Cut forty feet above sea level was due exclusively to the possibility of substituting the excavation in the wet to the excavation in the dry, which substitution the "lock and dam" type of canal permitted to make. Now, it may be said that experience has verified the low cost and high power of the excavation in the wet compared to the excavation in the dry. Is it not, therefore, justifiable to ask if the time has not come for the transformation of the "lock canal" form into the 'Straits of Panama" form! Several facts show that the time has come and that no more hesitation can be permitted if we want the transformation to be finished before it is too late.

LACK OF WATER

The traffic through the Panama Canal was 6,919,149 tons in the calendar year 1919; it was 10,378,265 in the calendar year 1920; it was still greater in the calendar, year 1921, in spite of the acute paralysis of enterprise and industry during this latter, year. There is no doubt that the prospects of traffic increase at Panama are not less bright than those which were actual facts in the operation of the Sault St. Marie Canal. Traffic in fifteen years increased from 10,500,000 to 44,000,000 tons.

What quantity of water would be necessary for a traffic of say 50,000 tons?

The report of September, 1920, shows that for a traffic corresponding to 10,000,000 tons annually the expenditure was 770 cubic feet per second for locks-ages and 1,703 cubic feet per second for the hydro-electric plant. For a traffic of 50,000 tons the water expenditure would have been respectively 3,850 and 1,703 cubic feet per second for these two items, say in toto, 5,553 cubic feet per second all the year round. To this expenditure must be added 1,100 cubic feet per second for losses and evaporation, which forms a total expenditure of 6,653 cubic feet per second all the year.

Is it certain that the yield of the Charges and its tributaries will cover these necessities always? No, certainly not.

In 1905-1906 the total gross yield was only 4,526 cubic feet per second, and in 1911-1912 it was 4,626 cubic feet per second. It is obvious that in a few years the Panama Canal will be exposed to a water famine.

Nothing is more deceiving than meteorology. When the Consulting Board made its report in January, 1906, it declared that the water it was expected would flow into the Gatun Lake could not be less than 5,730 cubic feet per second yearly average. Nature gave the lie to that prediction the very same year and five years later, as we have just seen.

In 1920 during the month of May the yield of the Gatun Lake watershed was 72 percent below the ten-year mean average. It was feared that the level of the lake would not be maintained above its normal minimum even with a ten million ton traffic. The necessity of not depending upon capricious rainfall for the service of the world's commerce should be sufficient to justify a transformation which will relieve the canal traffic of anxiety about the water supply.

DANGER OF DESTRUCTION

The "lock canal" form is depending upon the stability of essential but fragile structures—locks and dams. Some days ago a dispatch from Panama announced that the town had been rocked by an earthquake but that the Canal has not suffered. The Isthmian Canal Commission report of 1901 states that an earthquake opened crevices in the ground at Colon in 1882. If another should happen to do the same tomorrow in the Gatun Dam, six miles from Colon, its soft clay mass would be soon melted and swept away by the water passing through the fissures.

It must be remembered that the normal level of the lake is 85 feet, maximum 87, and the level of the crest of the dam 105 feet above the sea, that it was originally projected at 135 feet, but that it has to be reduced successively to 115 and finally to 105 feet on account of the difficulties of the construction. The margin of safety is small and the risk correspondingly great.

The locks, outside of the earthquake danger, are exposed to accidental or willful explosions in peace, to gun or aero bombardment in war. Some twenty-odd years ago a ship loaded with dynamite was exploded in the Suez Canal. Navigation suffered no stoppage on that account. What would be the result if an explosion, accidental or intentional, were to take place in one of the Panama locks? It would mean paralysis for some years. Given the gigantic interests, both commercial and military, served by the canal, it should be absolutely invulnerable in peace and in war.

Only the form of a strait will give the canal this necessary invulnerability in time of peace as well as in time of war.

When no ton of steel, no cubic yard of concrete will control the life of the waterway, it will be like the Straits of Messina, the navigation of which remained unimpaired after a fierce earthquake had destroyed the town of Messina and every work done by man on its shores.

CONDITIONS OF NATURE

Just before entering the canal line the Charges passes between two hills of solid homogeneous rock which join each other below the river bed.

The French companies and the Isthmian Canal Commission verified, by soundings, that nature had prepared everything for the foundation and the abutments of a splendid masonry dam, capable of holding the river water 200 feet above the sea level. The lake thus created, would be easily put into communication by a series of small locks with the north origin of the Culebra Cut, and with the actual summit level of the canal.

This lake would furnish by its overflow the energy for the dredging and the transportation of the debris. It would furnish by its water sent into the small connecting locks the appropriate means to raise the debris-loaded barges from the summit level to its own lake level. It would finally offer an ample place to unload the barges and provide a dump above and behind the masonry dam.

All this will reduce to an extraordinary low level the cost of these gigantic works. I think it will not reach per unit of measurement one-fifth of the cost of the same work in the dry.

After the conclusion of the works the Charges Valley would be 150 feet in the immediate vicinity of the dam, and the dam itself reduced to be the foot wall of the new soil of the Charges Valley, on a long distance.

One may say that the Charges for four centuries has been the lion in the path which prevented men from undertaking a canal across the Panama Isthmus. One can say today that once the problem is solved by science, the Charges becomes the powerful slave which, conveniently harnessed, can do the gigantic task of uniting freely the two oceans. This mystery of the Isthmus, this concealed connection between the two seas, which Charles V. of Austria ordered in 1523 Fernan Cortez to investigate, this mystery which so long was thought to be in the topography of the Isthmus, was in its hydrography.

THE SLIDES OF CULEBRA

There is no other question but to widen, more and more the canal until the passage becomes so wide as to approach the very center of the neighboring hills.

The dangerous section of the canal is fortunately limited to approximately one geographical mile only. In that section wher-

(Continued on Page 18)

HEALTH CAN BE YOURS.

Trace the Cause of the Trouble.

It is nothing more than a waste of money and time to fight merely the signs of disease; in the long run you are no better off than when you started. What is far more important is that you should intelligently examine the various symptoms and trace the cause. When you remove the cause health will be yours.

For instance, anæmic people very often endure months of suffering while fighting its symptoms, such as indigestion, shortness of breath, pain round the heart, palpitation and exhaustion after any small effort.

The apparent stomach and heart troubles are generally nothing more than the result of an insufficient supply of pure blood. This anæmic state may have followed some previous illness or influenza, or perhaps has arisen from worry, overwork or too little fresh air. Obviously, the simple and proper course is to renew and build up the blood, but to do this you must select a reliable remedy with a reputation, such as Dr. Williams' pink pills. These pills make new red blood which carries nourishment to all the organs of the body and enables them to do the work Nature expects of them. Normal health is then soon restored. Thousands of men and women have proved this for themselves after suffering much ill health.

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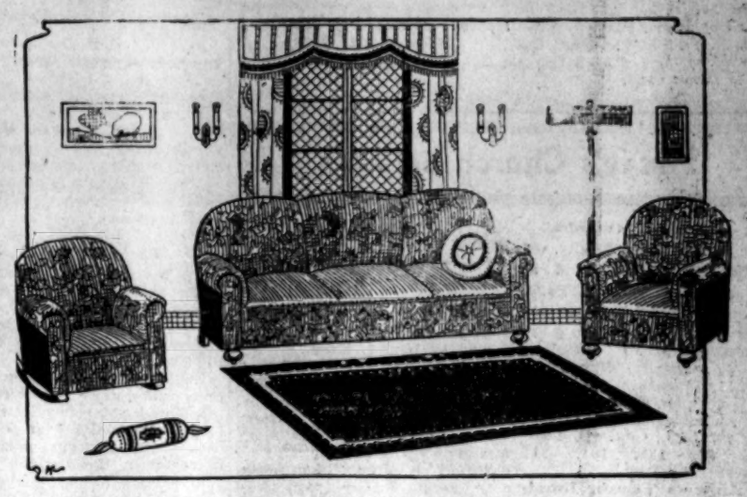

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F 35

THE CHINA PRESS

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

CHINA PRESS, Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

Weather

Cloudy but rather fine and hot weather. Rough weather over the Sea of Japan, because of the typhoon passing and travelling N. N. Ewards. The other typhoon is still proceeding N. W. wards South of the Loochoos. Variable breezes with local calms all over the China coast.

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Fourth Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m. Holy Communion and at Bubbling Well Chapel. 10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon; Psalm 25; Lessons: 1 Sam m, Mark vi, 1-13; Anthem; "Give ear unto my prayer, Arcadelt; Hymns 7, 317, 276; Preacher The Sub-Dean. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Psalm 23; Lessons; 1 Sam iv, 1-18, Acts viii, 1-26; Hymns 22, 184, 161, 31; Preacher: The Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon; Psalm 26; Lessons: 1 Sam iii, Mark vi, 1-13; Hymns 260, 178, 185, 166; Preacher, Rev. T. W. Hall, M.A.

St. Joseph's Church.—Masses at 6, 7.30 and 9 a.m. Bendiction at 5 p.m. On week-days, masses at 6 and 7 a.m.

Union Church.—11 a.m. Preacher. Rev. A. N. Rowland, M. A.: Subject. "Guarded, but empty"; Chant 67; Hymns 680, 75, 432, 204. 6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Rowland, M.A.: Subject: "The Exchange in Ratio"; Chant 138; Hymns 9, 395, 308.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical).—Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads. The services will be conducted as follows:—11 a.m. by Rev. P. F. Price, D.D. 6 p.m. by Rev. T. Eaton.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Sacrament." Sunday School, 10 o'clock. Testimony meeting Wednesday evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daly except Sunday from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. at No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71.

New Thought Centre.—Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building (fifth floor) 95 Szechuen Road. Sunday Service from 11 a.m. to 12 noon. Subject: "Truth." Free treatment and teaching daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Healing Circle every Friday from 5.30 to 6.30 p.m. The public is cordially invited.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield. Evening prayer in English at six o'clock.

Today -:- By Arthur Brisbane

GEORGE Harvey, American ambassador to the court of St. James, gives up wearing knee breeches at court and goes back to American trousers—even when he sees the King. His "reason" is—his legs are too thin for knee breeches. That's a poor reason. Thin legs are the best. Voltaire had them, also Talleyrand, Thomas Jefferson, and others much like Harvey. No one should want calves like George Washington's, or the calves that MacMonnies put on his statue of Civic Virtue. For a man using his brains big muscles are simply a handicap. Each of the billions of cells in the body requires so much energy to keep it going. Thin legs mean more energy left over for the brain.

There is competition for the position of "second richest man in the world." Mr. Rockefeller is generally admitted to be number one and strictly hors concours.

As to number two, some say it is Mr. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury. Others say it is Thomas F. Ryan, of New York street cars and African mines; others that it is Mr. George F. Baker, head of New York's First National Bank, who has built up railroads and many other things.

Some even say that Mr. Baker is the richest man in the world, but doesn't say so out of regard for Mr. Rockefeller, older than himself. Such men feel about money as others do about a golf score. More important is the fact that Mr. Baker is busy, acting like the richest man in the world. He gave away a million dollars the other day to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, with no strings attached, except that they mustn't lose the money.

Now he gives $500,000 to a hospital, and it is understood that as long as his fountain pen holds out, he means to continue signing such checks. He will have a long way to go to reach the record of John D. Rockefeller, who gives tens of millions at a time. But a million and a half in one week is a good start.

Mr. Baker is quite old, Mr. Rockefeller older, Mr. Carnegie was old. In former days such old men would have been wondering how they could invest their money in some great tomb or pyramid, or in such a way as to buy a front seat in everlasting glory.

Now they invest the money that opportunity in a great nation has given them to benefit the people of that nation. That's real progress.

It is, however, not necessary to pass special laws. Massachusetts, one of the most enlightened States, has a law that authorises a commission to "probe the opportunity for higher education open to the men and women of this State."

Governor Cox will choose a commission to do the probing, and that should settle it.

Negro students of Harvard say that the Ku Klux Klan has stirred up discrimination. Probably not so. Something much older than Ku Klux is responsible for the attempted "discrimination" against Jews. Ignorance, jealousy, lack of energy to compete, are forces older than any Ku Klux.

Alle gute dinge sint drei.

That German proverb means, "All good things are three." It is the other way around just now with Republican politics. All bad things are three. First it was Beveridge beating the Republican machine in Indiana, then Pinchot in Pennsylvania, now Brookhart beats the machine in Iowa, winning the Senatorial race. He is a radical—as Iowa Senators go—and the machine didn't want him.

North of the little Azores, lost in the Atlantic, passengers saw a school of whales—250 of them, the captain said—rolling and spouting on their way north.

Once that would have been important to the whole world, as important as is now the discovery of new oil fields.

Once the world depended on whale oil for light, and wondered what it would do when whales died out. Now it depends on oil for light and power largely and wonders what it will do when oil gives out.

And all the while the great lamp is burning overhead, reminding us that light and power are there unlimited, to be used during millions of years that the earth still has to carry us.

A new steel baby trust is born, or almost. The doctors and nurses are busy.

The public, compelled to adopt the infant, knows vaguely what kind of baby it has. There will be seventy-nine million dollars of bonds, fifty million dollars of preferred stock, three hundred thousand shares of common stock with "no par value."

That expression, "no par value," is appropriate. Watch the baby. Be careful how you buy that "no par value" stuff. The men are not all dead that bought common stock of the big steel company at fifty and saw it go to eight. Later it went above 100, but the original buyers didn't go with it.

What will the other steel baby, grown to man's estate with Judge Gary as wet nurse and financial nurse, do about the new steel baby that is aborning?

Is there room for two of the same size in the financial jungle? The big trust has encouraged little independent companies. They were no menace, and they lent respectability in the way of competition. But what about a big company—a rival? There may be an interesting steel fight.

The legal midwives, Chadboune, Levy Mayer and others, sitting around the bedside of the new baby, announce that securities issued will require $1.41 per ingot ton over and above the overhead, to meet fixed charges, before anything can go to the common stock. That is the part that makes Judge Gary laugh.

Wittenberg College in Ohio announces an eight-hour study day. There will be no time clocks, but the faculty will be out work compelling students to work at least eight hours. The faculty will learn that it can't be done. You can keep a man swinging a pickaxe for eight hours or for ten—your foreman can watch him.

The work done in study is done inside the skull. You can't watch that.

There is no brain living, never has been one, that could do actual real mental work for eight hours every day.

Routine work, figuring out mathematical problems, etc., can be

(Continued on Page 10)

American Occupation Held Great Benefit To Hayti

Years Of Massacre Ended By U. S. Intervention, Says Reviewer—Thanks Offered For Stable Rule

[The American occupation of Hayti has been the subject of bitter controversy in the last year. There have been frequent demands for withdrawal and grave charges against American administration. The following article presents the other side of the case and The Tribune publishes it solely for its news value, without vouching for any of its conclusions.]

BY H. P. DAVIS

(Port Au Prince, Hayti)

The American people have been "fed up" on atrocity stories, protests and special pleas in connection with our "occupation" of Hayti and Santo Domingo.

Public discussion of our relations with these two turbulent republics has been so largely influenced by political or partizan propaganda that our obligations to ourselves, the world at large and to these people has been to a large extent obscured.

The obvious reason for at least one-half of the misunderstanding and troubles, real or imagined, has been apparently a lack of any clear idea of just what our reasons were for intervening and what was to be our program after intervention.

If Washington understood these important matters, the "powers that be," or were, have apparently jealously guarded the secret even from their own accredited agents. Whether we intervened in Hayti and Santo Domingo on account of pressure from Europe as has been stated, or to protect our conception of the Monroe Doctrine, is immaterial.

Every intelligent student of Latin-American affairs has for years realised that if the Monroe Doctrine meant anything at all, intervention was inevitable. The questions in the minds of most thinking people who are familiar with the situation is not "Why did we intervene?" but "Why did we delay intervention until it was practically forced upon us?"

An equally pertinent question might be, why did not the government, after intervening, take the American people into its confidence and in the plain light of day plan and inaugurate a definite constructive program?

INTERVENTION IN HAYTI

The intervention in Hayti was forced upon us by events over which we had no control. The time had arrived when we could not longer sit tight and look with indifference on the spectacle presented by the chaotic condition of revolutions and bankruptcy which had become chronic in the Haytian republic.

We had assumed the position that interference by European nations in Latin America was a violation of the Monroe Doctrine, for which most of us are prepared to fight.

Interference from some source was necessary and inevitable and in a somewhat desultory fashion we intervened. Our intervention was, at the time, thankfully accepted by a terrified and despairing people. But it has since been well established that our program was not effective, and that it has satisfied neither of the contracting parties.

The recent Senatorial investigation has pointed out some remedies—the first of which has been adopted. A high commissioner has been appointed and, it is hoped, endowed with powers as adequate as are his well proven capabilities.

The Haytians have just elected a new president. They have chosen a man with a distinguished record for public service. His position toward the intervention is shown by the fact that he was largely instrumental in the ratification of the Haytian-American treaty, and as minister of foreign affairs signed it in 1915.

There is no fundamental reason why the unquestionably beneficent objects of this treaty should not be achieved and the Haytian republic eventually placed on a secore footing of complete independence. No American of intelligence, of knowledge of the situation has ever suggested that we remain permanently in Hayti, and no intelligent Haytian honestly believes that we should withdraw until a stable and solvent government has been established.

In the 117 years since the French were driven from the island, the Haytian people have been governed by twenty-seven rulers, including two emperors and one king.

Boyer, the second president of the Republic of Hayti, ruled as a dictator for twenty-five years.

Between the end of Boyer's term, March 1848, to the American intervention on July 28, 1915 a period of seventy-two years, twenty executives held office.

President Simon was succeeded by Leconte in August, 1911. Between that date and July 28, 1915, when the assassination of President Sam led to the American intervention—a period of four years—five presidents held office.

RULERS SLAIN OR EXILED

Leconte was blown up in his palace; Oreste exiled; Zamor overthrown by a revolution and later murdered by one of his successors; Theodore served a troubled term of three months and was overthrown and exiled by Sam, who, after a turbulent reign of four months, was murdered by a mob.

In the history of the Haytian republic no executive has ever been elected by popular suffrage, and a great majority of the rulers of Hayti seized and maintained their power by military force.

The condition of the Haytian republic from 1911 to the date of the intervention was a matter of grave concern to the United States government. For some years prior to the intervention the United States had endeavored to secure a treaty with Hayti designed to assist the Haytians in establishing a stable government and to remedy the chaotic condition of the finances.

In December 1914, the American Minister presented a project for a convention based on lines similar to that of the Dominican-American treaty, which had effected a complete reform in the financial affairs of the Dominican republic. On the 19th of that month the American representative was informed that the Haytian government would not consider this project. It was therefore withdrawn, the American minister stating that his government "was actuated entirely by a disinterested desire to give assistance."

In February, 1915, Theodore was deposed by Vilbrun Guillaume Sam, and on the 18th of March an American commission vainly endeavored to secure the consent of the Sam government to a convention.

In May, 1915, Paul Fuller, accredited as envoy extraordinary, notified the Haytian government that recognition would not be accorded the Sam administration unless a project for a convention could be agreed upon. In June Mr. Fuller returned to the United States with a counter proposition embodying certain modifications as proposed by the Haytian government.

On June 19, 1915, the French cruiser Descartes, of the Allied patrol fleet, landed marines at Cape Haitien, which was then threatened by a revolutionary army.

This action by a foreign government, long threatened and inevitable, forced the hand of the State Department, and Admiral Caperton was ordered to Cape Haitien, where late in July he landed marines and took control of the situation. The French marines were immediately withdrawn.

MASSACRE AS REVENGE

On July 27, 1915, the palace at Port Au Prince was attacked by a small band of revolutionists, and Sam was forced to take refuge in the French Legation. Sam retaliated by ordering the massacre of 167 political prisoners who had by his order been incarcerated in the central prison.

Infuriated by this wanton and absolutely unjustifiable act, a mob composed of Haytians of all sorts and conditions atacked the French Legation and murdered the President. Later on the same day Admiral Caperton reached Port Au Prince, landed marines and took charge of the situation. On August 10 martial law was proclaimed.

On August 12, 1915, Philip Sudre Dartiguenave was elected to the Presidency for a term of seven years. This election, held under the auspices of the marines, was accomplished without violence and seemed to be satisfactory to the people. Much unjustifiable criticism has been published regarding this election. There is no question that Dartiguenave, then President of the Senate, was the almost unanimous choice of the National Assembly, or that he was elected without pressure from the Americans. The American forces were used only to preserve order and to protect the National Assembly from the intimidation of revolutionary bands. Immediate steps were taken to secure the convention which had long been desired by the United States, and on September 16, 1915, the Haytian-American Treaty was signed by the representatives of the two governments. This convention, ratified by the Haytian Chamber of Deputies on October 6, 1915; by the Haytian Senate on November 11, by the United States Senate on February 20, 1916, was proclaimed by the President of the United States on May 3, 1916.

The preamble of the treaty reads in part as follows. ". . . the Republic of Hayti, desiring to remedy the present condition of its revenues and finances, to maintain the tranquility of the republic, to carry out plans for the economic development and prosperity of the republic and its people, and the United States being in full sympathy with all of these aims and objects and desiring to contribute in all proper ways to their accomplishment:

"The United States and the Republic of Hayti have resolved to conclude a convention with these objects in view."

The prime objects of the treaty were to maintain order, to assist the Haytian people in the establishment of a government capable of maintaining peace and able to carry out plans for the regeneration of this pathetically backward country.

Hayti, in 1915, was on the verge of political, social and economic bankruptcy. Any plans for the regeneration of Hayti necessarily included a complete revolution in the governmental and economic methods which had brought about this condition, and it was for this purpose that the United States included in the treaty plans for an organisation of a corps of American advisers to the Haytian government.

Pending the exchange of ratifications of the treaty, and acting under the authority conferred by a modus vivendi (of November 29, 1915,) the custom houses were taken over by the military occupation and administered by navy paymasters.

The expenses of the government were paid from the customs receipts. In August, 1916, the receiver general of customs and financial adviser, Americans appointed under the provisions of the treaty, assumed office.

The situation was, and has been, complicated by the fact that there existed three governmental organisations in Hayti:

A. The Haytian government: consisting of the President, his Cabinet and a Council of State, consisting of twenty-one members chosen by the President.

B. Treaty officials "appointed by the President of Hayti on the recommendation of the President of the United States," and, as a matter of fact, appointed by the American State or Navy departments, as follows: The financial adviser, the receiver general of customs, the chief of the gendarmerie, the chief engineer and the chief sanitary officer.

C. The military occupation, directed by a marine officer who was also commander of the expeditionary forces of the United States operating in Hayti, a marine brigade.

On June 19, 1918, the President of Hayti promulgated the constitution of 1918 as submitted to popular suffrage and ratified June 12, 1918. The constitution of 1918 has been attacked by both Haytian and American critics of the intervention. Article V has in particular been the object of much absolutely unjustifiable criticism.

Article VI of the old constitution, which this repeals, prohibited the ownership of real property by foreigners. The new constitution accords to foreigners residing in Hayti and to foreign corporations the right of property for the purposes of residence and for the needs of their agricultural commercial, industrial and educational enterprises.

It is fully recognised both by Haytians and Americans that the agriculture of Hayti and in fact any economic development at all had been seriously retarded by the fact that ownership of land and buildings in Hayti by foreigners was prohibited. Opposition to this clause has been almost entirely political.

Next in importance of the changes made was Article CXVIII, which created the gendarmerie of Hayti and eliminated the military establishment which had always been an instrument of oppression and one of the chief factors in the misgovernment of Hayti.

No intelligent human being can for a moment deny the beneficial effect of this provision or the tremendously effective work that has already been accomplished in organising the constabulary.

Article LXXII, which provides that the Presidential term shall be four instead of seven years, has not been publicly criticised, possibly because of the fact that the six predecessors of the President, who promulgated this constitution, all elected for a term of seven years, averaged less than six months each in office.

A special article was included, which provides that "all acts of the government of the United States during its military occupation in Hayti are ratified and validated," and it is also provided that no Haytian can be subject to civil or criminal process for any act performed in execution of the orders of the occupation or under its authority, nor are the acts of the military courts of the occupation subject to review by the Haytian tribunals.

Similarly the acts of the executive power up to the promulgation of this Constitution were ratified and validated. Finally, the transitory provision of this constitution provided that a council of state "shall exercise the legislative power until a duly elected legislative body shall have been constituted."

Martial law declared on August 10 1915, is still in force, and, while rarely resorted to, is never-

(Continued on Page 15)

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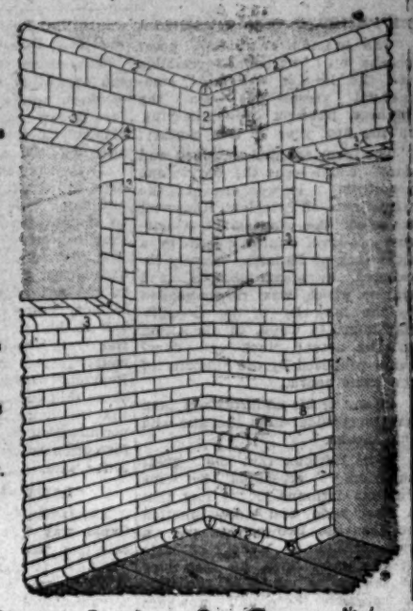

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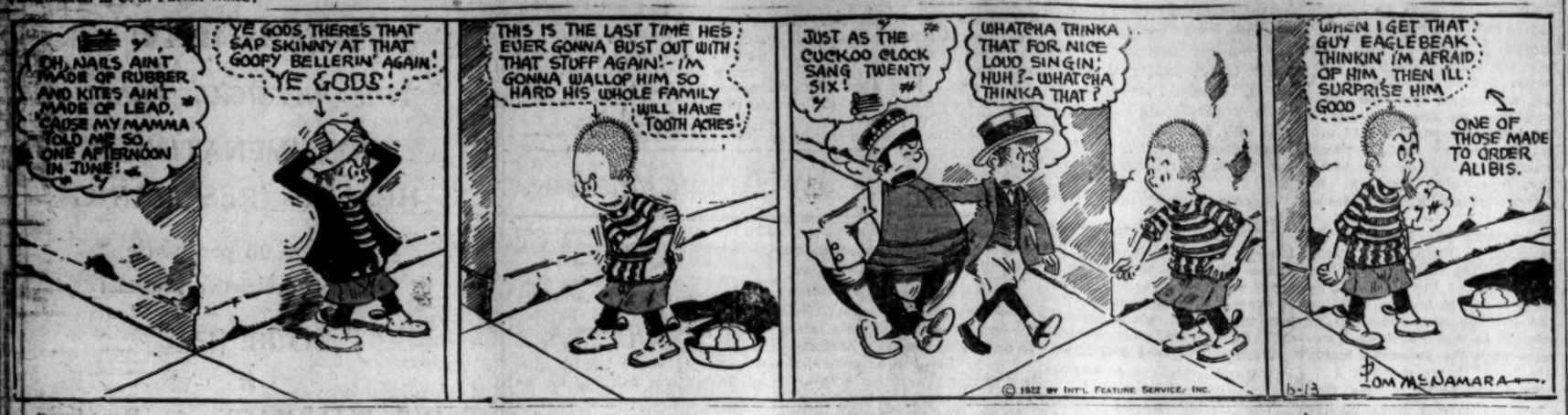
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YE GODS THERE'S THAT SAP SKINNY AT THAT GOOFY BELLERIN' AGAIN!
YE GODS!
THIS IS THE LAST TIME HES EVER GONNA BUST OUT WITH THAT STUFF AGAIN! - I'M GONNA WALLOP HIM SO HARD HIS WHOLE FAMILY WILL HAVE TOOTH ACHES!
JUST AS THE CUCKOO CLOCK SANG TWENTY SIX!
WHATCHA THINKA THAT FOR NICE LOUD SINGIN', HUH? - WHATCHA THINKA THAT?
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TOM McNAMARA

The School Of Auction Bridge

BY R. F. FOSTER

There are a number of rules given for the selection of the suit with which to open the play of the hand, such as to lead your longest suit, even with more high cards in another but shorter suit. The reason for all such openings, especially against no-trumpers, is that the high cards in the shorter suit may be useful in bringing the tricks of the longer suit into play after the high cards in the hands of the declarer have been forced out.

Against trump declarations this policy seldom pays, and the game is to get home all the tricks possible with aces and kings, before the declarer discards from those suits and gets ready to trump them.

It is considered to be the duty of the opening player to lead his partner's suit, if his partner has made a bid, unless he has an ace-king of his own to show. Most players lead the best card they have of partner's suit, without regard to number, but there are some who lead a small card from four. As a rule, such a lead is a waste of time, and a conveyor of useless as well as doubtful information. What the player wants to know is what high cards are in the declarer's hand against him; not how many cards his partner has.

The lead of any suit other than the one that partner has bid should be an undoubted singleton, if it is not a king, and among good players the lead of a singleton shows ability to stop the trump lead immediately, so as to try something else to get the partner in and get the desired ruff. Good players do not lead singletons when they have four trumps, as one force on the declarer may bring him down to their level and place him in difficulties.

All these rules apply to the adversaries, who are opposed to the declaration, and have to open the play more or less in the dark. When the declarer gets into the lead he also has his rules for the selection of the suit to play for. Some of these are very simple, depending on whether there is a trump suit or not. In playing no-trumpers two are important:

One of them is to play for the suit in which there is the greatest number of cards between the two hands. If between declarer and dummy there are only six clubs, for instance, one or other of the adversaries must have four; but if there are nine between the two hands they have only four between them. The theory is that the longer the suit the easier it is to establish.

Another rule, less known than any other probably, is to play the suit shown on the table when there is a choice. As long as the suit in the declarer's hand is not shown each adversary may credit his partner with something in it and perhaps discard from it.

Every bridge player knows the difficulties of the discard when only one suit has been shown by the declarer. Which of the two others to protect, while keeping one of the partner's to lead to him, is often a perplexing problem. This is sometimes solved by means of the encouraging discard, when both partners have a chance; one to show a suit, the other having something worth keeping in another suit.

	H—J 9 4 3 C—A Q J 9 3 D—6 2 S—7 5	
H—K Q 6 5 C—K 10 4 2 D—10 3 S—J 9 6	Y A B Z	H—8 7 2 C—8 5 D—J 9 8 4 S—K 10 8 4
	H—A 10 C—7 6 D—A K Q 7 5 S—A Q 3 2	

Here is a simple illustration of the value of playing for the suit shown on the table and at the same time concealing a much stronger suit in the hand.

Z dealt and bid no trump. To the average player this looks like a pianola, and at almost every table it was played that way.

A opened with a small heart and the ten held. Apart from clubs being the suit shown on the table, that is the suit in which it is essential to take a double finesse. This is the way the hand usually went:

A small club, and the jack wins. Z gets in again with a diamond, and another finesse in clubs wins with the queen. There being no more finesses, the ace is led, hoping to drop the king. B discarding a spade, Z a spade. In order to get another heart lead from A, dummy leads the losing club, and Z sheds another spade. Z another spade. A leads a small heart, and Z has to lose a spade and two hearts, or a diamond and two hearts, but still wins the game

Those who understood the value of the concealed strength did not put themselves in with a diamond, but tried the spade finesse. Even if it loses the hearts are all sewed up. On the third club B let go one heart, and on the fourth club a diamond. A won the fourth club with the king and led a heart, giving Z a little slam instead of only three-odd.

American Occupation Held Great Benefit To Hayti

(Continued from Page 14)

theless a supreme and effective instrument in all matters which may affect the military occupation.

It has been obvious to close observers from the beginning that only by the closest co-operation and through a definite and well considered program could the objects of the treaty be achieved.

While there is no question that both governments entered into the treaty in good faith, and while it is absurd to doubt the absolute integrity of the United States government in its position toward Hayti, the fact remains that, although peace and tranquility have been established and much good has been accomplished, the intervention has not been an unqualified success.

The lack of progress toward material betterment of conditions during the years since the intervention, due to many complicated causes, has been a great disappointment to both Haytian and American advocates of the treaty.

The reasons for this unsatisfactory situation are not hard to find.

It is now generally admitted that the treaty in itself is inadequate. There apparently has been no definite or well considered program for effective co-ordination of the representatives of the United States government in Hayti.

The Haytians have failed to co-operate effectively with the American advisers in necessary and vitally important steps toward the attainment of the objects of the treaty.

The preliminary report of the recent Senatorial investigating committee pointed out these facts and suggested a remedy for the obvious lack of team work.

EFFECTIVE CO-OPERATION

The appointment of a High Commissioner was the first step toward more effective co-operation. The selection of Brigadier General John H. Russell for this post was in every way a most fortunate one. General Russell, during two terms as brigade commander, chief of the expeditionary forces of the United States in Hayti, has ably demonstrated his complete fitness for this most difficult and important position. Above all other considerations of fitness he has established in the minds of the Haytians a thorough confidence in his integrity. It is doubtful if any other American could have convinced the Haytians of the absolute determination of the United States to keep its hands off and to interfere not at all in the recent election.

On April 16 the Haytian people, for the second time in their turbulent history, elected a president without intimidation or military pressure.

Louis Borno, who was inaugurated May 15, has every possible reason for desiring and promoting sincere and effective co-operation. He was largely instrumental in securing the ratification of the treaty, and as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs signed the treaty in 1915.

The accompanying interview with Mr. Borno expresses a spirit of friendship for and appreciation of the American intervention, and there is every reason for confidence that during his administration material progress will be made toward the rehabilitation of the Haytian Republic.

The deplorable economic and financial conditions in Hayti are the inevitable result of the waste and destruction which have accompanied the long series of "revolutionary" governments.

Reckless disregard of the principles and standards of honest and efficient stewardship of public funds and private rights has naturally resulted in a dearth of private enterprise.

The conventional policy of the short-lived governments of Hayti ("after us the deluge") created a condition which made capital investment so hazardous that for many years practically none of the profits realised from the sale of Haytian products has been returned to create productive enterprises. As a result, the republic, practically bankrupt and owing over $20,000,000 in foreign and domestic debts and claims, is producing only an iota of the products of the soil of which it is capable under any system of efficient management.

A very great proportion of the exports of Hayti comes from the natural products of wild plants, uncultivated and practically uncared for. Excepting for the myriads of small, inefficiently cultivated gardens of the peasants adn the few enterprises recently established by Americans, the total stock in trade of Hayti is derived from the wild or semi-wild coffee, cotton and cacao trees and from the logwood forests.

Although in many ways the most favorably situated of all of the Caribbean cuntries for the culture of bananas, pineapples and citrus fruits, Hayti ships no fruit at all. Delicious varieties of practically all of the tropical or semi-tropical fruits grow wild in all parts of the island, but there exists in the whole republic not one fruit plantation.

EAT IMPORTED RICE

Hayti imports rice each year to the value of over $1,000,000—while large areas of ideal rice land are uncultivated. Tobacco, which forms one of the great staple exports of Cuba and Porto Rico, is imported into Hayti for local consumption. The mineral resources of Hayti, while problematical, are well worthy of a thorough investigation. The prospects for the development of copper mines are not unfavorable, and there exist considerable areas in the north which are believed to contain oil bearing formations which have never been prospected.

All that Hayti needs in order to become a prosperous and contented commonwealth is a stable and efficient government based on a comprehensive plan of economic development of the potential resources of the country and a fair and enlightened policy toward the peasant class.

More than 95 percent of the population of Hayti, although living in a country which nature has endowed with every potential asset, is not only woefully ignorant and uncivilised but pathetically undernourished. These people are simple, industrious and naturally peaceful. Crimes of violence are extraordinarily rare, and a stranger may travel on horseback or foot in the interior with far greater safety than in many parts of the United States.

The family life of the peasants, while somewhat unconventional, is kindly. Even the most ignorant have a real desire for the education of their children and an eager willingness to improve their little gardens.

The people of the towns, the educated class, are far less to blame for conditions than one would gather from their recent history.

The Haytian Republic was founded on the ruins of an exceedingly prosperous but decidedly vicious community built up and maintained by an intolerable system of human slavery. For many years after the expulsion of the whites the people of Hayti struggled under the burden of a huge military establishment considered necessary to maintain their hard-won liberty.

It is unfair and unintelligent to ignore the terrible handicap under which the Black Republic was inaugurated and labored for a generation, and uncharitable to deny the claim of the defenders of Hayti that a little assistance from the great nations, in the early days of their independence, would have materially altered Haytian history.

Not only was this greatly needed assistance withheld, but the infant republic, without a friend in all the world, expended practically all of its available treasure and a great proportion of its man power preparing to defend the country from an attempt by France to regain her lost colony and re-establish slavery. A huge indemnity extracted from them by threats of force ostensibly to reimburse the expelled landlords necessitated an economically destructive system of taxation of exports of natural products under which the country has ever since been laboring.

The military system which created the republic was perpetuated and inevitably the burden of taxation fell on the class least able to bear it, the peasants.

The American intervention is the first unselfish effort ever made to assist these people; and while there may be many necessary readjustments and much wasted effort before the objects of the treaty are accomplished it is futile to deny that sincere co-operation between intelligent and honest Americans and Haytians will result in the establishment of a stable government and the economic development of this potentially rich country.

London Magazine

England has been regarded, even by the most prejudiced anti-English critics, as the most prolific source of really great novel production. America, on the other hand, since the days of O. Henry, has held the palm as the home of the short story. American magazines, the cradles of the short story, have attained a degree of excellence hitherto untouched by magazines of other countries.

The London Magazine, an English monthly, is rapidly mounting to an enviable place among publications of its class, and is, in its latest numbers, the equal of the best magazines in the market today.

The June issue numbers among its contributors Lady Angela Forbes, John Prioleau, B. I. C. Morton, Sir Basil Thomson, K.C.B., and others of prominence in the literary and professional world.

Lady Angela Forbes has written an article on "Footlight and Strawberry Leaves," which is a sprightly and interesting dissertation on the actress wives of English royalty.

Mr. Prioleau's article on "Motoring in Far Places," is a miniature travel-picture that unfolds the beauties of such far-off-from-England haunts as the Island of Ceylon. In his article Mr. Prioleau calls attention to the bad policy of British manufacturers. He says, in part:

"Some British motor-car manufacturers, when they send out cars to places fifteen thousand miles from the factory, seem to think that with the hammering of the last nail into the packing-case their responsibility ends.

"In theory, perhaps it does, but in practice it is just beginning. I have often heard British makers at home complain that they get no support from the overseas market. This is, no doubt, partly due to the anti-British propagandist, but it is also due to this deplorable "sell and be done with it" policy.

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"British motor manufacturers have a magnificent opportunity now of opening up a new market. It was theirs, if they had been awake, years ago."

An instructive and well written article on "How to Improve Your Tennis," and "The Dairy of a Prison Governor," are among the other fine features in the June number of the London Magazine.

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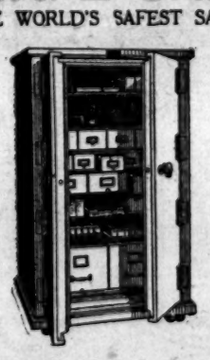

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Korolenko's Views Of Soviet Russia

Publication Of Letters Reveals Opinion Of Master Of Fiction

BY LEO PASVOLSKY

Several months ago Russian literature sustained a great and irreparable loss through the death of Vladimir Galaktionovich Korolenko, one of the greatest of modern Russian masters of fiction. Korolenko's death was a loss not only to Russian literature, however, for he occupied a peculiar and unique political position as well. He was known as the "conscience of the Russian people," for in the course of his long literary career his powerful pen was often wielded in the defense of justice and humanity, the vindication of both of which was at best a difficult task under the rule of the Czars.

When the Soviet regime became established in Russia Korolenko would not leave the country. He remained in his native city of Poltava, in the heart of the Ukraine, and lived there until his death on December 25, 1921, through all the vicissitudes of that troubled country. But the world heard nothing from him during this period. Occasionally an interview would come through, but nothing from his own pen.

The reason for this had been the fact that the Communist regime had swept out of existence all non-partisan press, and Korolenko's views on what was taking place in Russia under the Soviets were such that he could not write in the Communist press. These views were very definite, and it is only now that they have become available for the world through the publication, in a Russian magazine in Paris, of a remarkable human document from Korolenko.

This document is a series of six letters written by Korolenko to the Soviet Commissar of Education, A. V. Lunacharsky, at the latter's request and upon his promise to have the letters published in the Moscow "Pravda."

It was in the summer of 1920 that Lunacharsky during a visit to Poltava had a conference with Korolenko, in the course of which the famous writer complained to the Soviet commissar of the impossibility of writers expressing themselves, since the Soviet regime had completely annihilated all freedom of the press. Lunacharsky then suggested that Korolenko write to him a series of letters giving his views on the events which had unfolded themselves in Russia and promised to have these letters published, with his own commentaries, in the official organ of the Russian Communist party. Korolenko's six epistles were the result of this conference.

Needless to say these letters did not appear in the "Pravda" or in any other Soviet publication, and were first brought to the world's attention through their publication in the Paris "Sovremennyia Zapiski."

Practically the whole of Korolenko's literary activity after the revolution of 1905 was dedicated to a protest against the horrors of capital punishment inflicted ruthlessly by the satraps of the Czar. It was only natural, therefore, that he should have begun his letters to Lunacharsky with an ardent protest against the exercise of the death penalty carried on under the name of the Red Terror by the extraordinary commissions of the Soviet regime. Korolenko was particularly horrified by the widespread executions without even a pretense of a trial, which became the rule of the day under communism.

Further in his letter Korolenko asked Lunacharsky not to answer his statements by the trite justification that "revolution has its own laws," for, as he pointed out, violence in all other revolutions, prior to the Soviets, comprised instances of elemental and sporadic fury," while under the Soviets it became truly "systematised."

The instances he quoted of summary executions were for alleged profiteering in grain. He recalled an analogous situation during the French revolution, when men also were executed for similar reasons, until the workmen of Paris themselves appealed to the convention to put an end to the executions, saying in their petition:

"We ask you for bread. Do you think you can feed us with executions?"

Korolenko a[t] Lunacharsky had known ea[ch] other for a long time, and in [the] light of this long acquaintan[ce] the following sentence is especially fraught with bitterness:

"How I wish with my whole soul that there would again sound in your heart the echoes of the ideas which at one time made us so close to each other in the contemplation of the really big things of life, when we both thought that the movement toward socialism should rest upon the better sides of human nature and that it should have as its indispensable conditions courage in an open struggle and humaneness, even with regard to enemies!"

Communism, as Korolenko saw it develop in Russia, has been anything but this ideal. According to Korolenko, it grew and developed on the basis of a tissue of lies, of the sort, which, in Carlyle's famous analysis, inevitably lead to the downfall of governments.

"The unfolding of historic fate has played Russia an almost magic but frightfully injurious joke," wrote Korolenko in another letter. "In the course of two or three years the Russian people has passed from blind obedience to an autocracy and an utter lack of interest for political life to communism, or at least a Communist government. Its view of life has remained the same. Its educational level had not risen during the war. Yet the country has passed from a 'dictatorship of the nobility' to a dictatorship of the proletariat.'"

But just as the "dictatorship of the nobility" was based on a huge lie, viz., that Russia's lack of economic prosperity was due to the fact that the Russian people is naturally indolent, so the "dictatorship of the proletariat" is similarly based on a fundamental lie, viz., that the class of the so-called "bourgeoisie" consists exclusively of parasites and thieves. To the extent to which the Soviet regime seeks its strength in the assertion of the demagogical formulae of the class war its rule is based on a precarious foundation of lies and falsehood.

Korolenko realised that the Communist leaders already had seen their error at the time he was writing his letters, but too late.

"You have begun to see light," he wrote, "but it is now, unfortunately, too late. Our country is now in fearful danger, as it faces a front which you have forgotten and neglected—the front of hostile natural forces."

These hostile natural forces operate ruthlessly and irresistibly in the form of rendering utterly futile any attempts at establishing higher social forms in a country the people of which has not reached the necessary stage of moral and social development. Korolenko illustrated this story by the following story:

"A liberal-minded land owner in Rumania once met in the course of his travels a Swiss anarchist who was an expert gardener. He invited the man to his estate and asked him to construct a model park for the general public. Soon after the park was finished and thrown open to visitors it was found that flowerbeds were trampled, trees were broken, offensive inscriptions placed on benches and fences. The gardener then made an eloquent appeal to the visitors of the park, explaining to them that they were mutilating their own property. But in response to this the mutilations increased many fold. Then the anarchist went to the landowner and said: "I cannot live in your land. A people which does not know how to behave in a public place is infinitely removed from my idea of anarchism."

Something like this story has happened in Russia under Communism. The social morality of the masses of the Russian people is much too low for anything like the Communist ideal to be possible. In this connection Korolenko gave the following highly interesting characterisation:

"You will admit, I hope, that I love the Russian people no less than any Bolshevist and that I have proven my love by my whole life, which is now drawing to a close. But I love my people just as it is in reality and do not regard it merely as a medium for social experiments. For example, during my travels in the United States I thought with pleasure that in Russia a lynching of the sort that took place in one of the Southern states at that time would be quite impossible. A negro was burned alive for attacking and murdering a white girl. During the execution the ropes with which the negro was bound burned through and he crawled out of the fire. Then the father of the girl lifted the man with his own hands and threw him back into the fire.

"I think that even now anything like that would have been impossible in Russia. The Slav character is much softer than the Anglo-Saxon. Even capital punishment was brought into our midst only by the Greeks, together with Christianity. But this does not prevent me from admitting that the general level of culture and morality is much higher in America than with us. The case with the negro is such a rare occurrence that its very rarity had caused the extraordinary cruelty of the lynching crowd. Ordinarily a young girl can travel alone from one end of the country to the other, guarded only by the firmness of social convention. In our land such a traveler always runs the risk of being caught in the nets of our loose morals.

"In its natural qualities our people is no worse than any people in the world, and this makes it impossible not to love it. But it is very backward in its moral culture. It lacks that special self-respect which makes a man forbear from committing certain actions even when he is certain not to be found out. We still have a long and arduous school to go through."

Playing on the worse sides of the national character the Soviet leaders have gone from one easy victory to another. But to Korolenko these victories are but bursting bubbles. For in reality communism has brought with it such disorganisation that "the country is on the eve of unprecedented misfortunes." The first victims of these misfortunes will be the educated classes, then the workmen. The communists proper and the soldiers will remain fairly prosperous longest. It is, however, those who are ready to pillage and use violence that still fare best of all, for communism "demands altruism, but builds everything on egotism."

The result of all this is quite apparent.

"European labor will not follow in your footsteps, while Russia, already accustomed to all kinds of oppression, still unable to express its real national opinion, will march alone through this somber path," he asserted.

Whither will that path lead?

A Russian peasant, in discussing communism, once said:

"The trouble is that human hands are so made that it is easier to draw things toward you than away from you."

Using this remark as his thesis, Korolenko wrote:

"The trouble, of course, is not with the hands, but with the souls. Human souls must be remade. And this requires a remaking of human institutions, which in its turn makes necessary freedom of thought and action for the creation of new forms of life. It is a crime to prevent this freedom by force, and of this crime the imperial government was eminently guilty. But it is no less a crime to force new forms upon the people before the people had had a chance to try them out in creative experience. Of this crime you are guilty. You have substituted discipline for instinct, and you expect that at your order the nature of man will undergo a change. For this violation of the people's freedom you will surely be punished. Social justice is a most important thing, and you are right when you say that liberty is impossible without it. But social justice is also impossible without liberty. . . . And you represent the first attempt at introducing socialism by the strangling of liberty.

"What will be the outcome of this? I do not wish to prophesy, but my heart foresees that we are still merely on the threshold of misfortunes, before which everything through which we have already gone will pale into insignificance. Russia is a colossus, which grows weaker and weaker through suffering, starvation and privations. . . . Time will come when the weakened colossus will beg for aid on any terms. And those terms will not be easy."

The Genoa conference has been a tragic vindication of this prophecy. And the Soviet attitude at the conference has also vindicated another of Korolenko's theses—the one with which he closed his last letters:

"The truly beneficent miracle would come to pass if you would at last realise the fact that you stand alone and isolated, not only among the socialist movements of Europe, but more and more among the working elements of your own country, and if, realising the fact that the proletariat abandons your communism while the peasantry hates it, you would give up violence. But you must do this fully and honestly. Perhaps you still have enough authority to turn to the new road. In order to do this you must acknowledge openly the mistakes you have committed. And your chief mistake has been in the fact that you have given up too soon much of the capitalist system which should have been retained and have asserted that the possible measure of socialism can be introduced in a land that is not free.

"Governments perish when they are based on lies. Perhaps there is still time to return to truth. . . . But is it possible for you to do this? Is it not too late, even if you should be suddenly fired with a desire to do this?"

Today -:- By Arthur Brisbane

(Continued from Page 14)

done for eight hours or longer, but even that is rare and dangerous.

New York will spend one million dollars on an art museum to hold the magnificent collections given to the city by Benjamin Altman.

Who is Benjamin Altman? He is a merchant worn out with hard work, now lying in his grave.

He was a poor, unknown Jew who carried on his back to his little store in Sixth avenue the goods that he bought for cash. He is the man that built a magnificent temple of commerce on Fifth avenue in New York, and for whose art collections given to all of the people New York now builds another temple.

He spent his life investing his money with all the wisdom of a great buyer in the noblest works of art, and gave the result of his life's work to the people that gave him his wealth.

Benjamin Altman is one of the Jews that Harvard University and some other institutions thinks should be admitted to universities in "limited numbers."

Money means power, also liberty, even in a republic. A young man named Ward informed the authorities that he had killed a man because he was blackmailed. There was nothing but his own word to prove it. He put up cash bail and went free.

Another man named Cunningham was supposed to know something about it. He was accused of no crime, but didn't have any money, so they locked him up to keep him safe. You say, "I killed a man, here's cash," they let you go. You are supposed to know something about it, although innocent of crime, but you haven't the cash, and they lock you up.

That's democracy, of a certain kind.

Twenty-one American women, each with three feathers in her hair, will be presented to Queen Mary tonight by Mrs. George Harvey. They will have very long trains and will practice pulling them up, hopping over them, turning them around, making deep courtesies, without falling over backwards. The hairdressers have done the most difficult thing. They have found a way to fasten the feathers in bobbed hair. But they haven't found a way to make Queen Mary approve the bobbed hair. Wise bobbed young English girls will have a long hair wig for the occasion.

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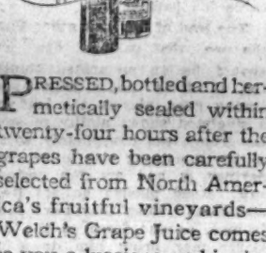

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Noiseless Airplane

New Type Of Fighting Device Is Now Near Realisation

Despite all the conferences, all the treaties, all the oratory and the editorials, the most advanced nations of the world are thinking steadily of the next war. Especially in the air is this mental activity effective.

Commercial flying has developed in England to an extent which stuns Americans whose country has done practically nothing in this line; but, just the same, the biggest brains and most elaborate experiments are being devoted to the advancement of military flying.

Those who went through the dreadful air raid periods of the great war in London and in Paris, as well as, now and then, upon the front when visitors were allowed, remember as the greatest of their protections against attack the noise of the enemy's propellers. No German plane could fly so high that the coughing of its engine and the whirling of its propeller blades could not be heard. It was this noise which saved London from disaster half a dozen times.

And planes always could be seen against the sky, even on moonlight nights. On clouded nights they did not come, fearing to lose their way.

Now both the noise and the visibility have been done almost entirely away with.

MUFFLE ENGINE'S EXHAUST

Certain secret experiments of the British government have developed the practically noiseless machine at a time when experimentation was supposed to have been stopped for economy's dear sake. Recently a machine made an experimental night flight over London and was not detected, so far as has been learned, by a single Londoner, although its flight was made at the time when most people were upon the street—at the hour when the theaters discharge their crowds.

Of course, the whirling sound of the engine and propeller had not been eliminated. New muffling apparatus and newly shaped blades had greatly decreased it, however. And, of course, the whistling of the wind through wires and struts, as, driven at great speed, the machine fled through the air, was audible to those in the machine listening to it.

The bombardment of the engine's exhaust against the outer air had been muffled down until it was not audible below, although this, it had been thought, ever must entail so great a loss of power as to be impractical in a fast plane—or any plane, for that matter.

The machine, it may be truly said, is almost noiseless. The wind-noises from struts and braces may be and have been eliminated by machines so braced within that nothing of the sort is needed in exposed positions. The problem has been well worked out. It is now apparent that the noise of the propeller blades soon will be reduced to the irreducible minimum by variable pitch propeller blades.

One tremendously powered torpedo plane has been produced which has no excrescences or protuberances. It consists of nothing but one spreading wing and a hull swung from its middle like the body of a bird between its pinions. Its engines are sunk into its wings so fully that they scarcely can be seen when the plane is looked at from the front.

America is frankly credited by Englishmen with having solved the problem of practical invisibility. It is achieved by means of an ingenious paint of which the secret is at present held inviolable by the military experts. It has been actually demonstrated that this plane, with its simple, self-contained lines and its comparative silence, can swoop to within a very short distance of a naval vessel without its presence being detected save by accidental observation at exactly the right second in precisely the right direction (an improbable contingency by extremely sharp eyes).

Its invisibility is made practically complete, it is said here, if it keeps close to the surface of the sea. There, it is declared, not the very keenest lookout can detect its presence save on one of those rare days at sea which do not happen more than twice or thrice a year. The greatest danger of detection, it is said, will arise not from its actual self, but from its moving shadow on the smooth surface of a glassy sea.

EVEN SHADOW HIDDEN

When it whirls along close to the surface, ready to discharge its deadly torpedo, not even the shadow will be visible, for the plane itself will hide it. The American paint, it is said here, has almost chameleon-like qualities in taking on itself the colors of the sea it flies above—in other words, it is absolutely neutral in its tint, which is really a triumph.

There still remains, however, some danger of discovery from the invariable existence of the shadow or reflection in the water, and efforts are being made in England to eliminate that danger—or to screen it. Experts who have been devoting many months to this one problem now announce that they believe even it can be solved and that both shadow and reflection can be rendered virtually invisible. But, of course, there is no hint as to just how this will be done.

Thus the wars of future will be far more terrible even than the horror combat through which humanity passed recently. These silent and invisible planes, working from great heights, will be able to do hundreds of times the harm which was possible to the most advanced devices during the late war.

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College Women And Wedlock

Half of the women enrolled at the University of Wisconsin are willing to marry a man on a salary of $2,500 a year, according to a report issued by the Statistic Committee of the university. An average of one co-ed out of sever wants a husband with a salary of at least $5,000 a year, while one co-ed demanded a $20,000 a year husband.

The co-eds also declared at what ages they would marry, showing that the freshmen women wanted to marry at the age of 22 while the seniors wanted their freedom until they were 27. Two hundred and fifty women declared they cherished no intention of ever venturing on the sea of matrimony and that they were proud to be put in the "manhaters" category.

Soviet Budget

The Soviet Government's budget for the fiscal year 1921-22, ending Oct. 1, 1922, which had been already confirmed and approved, has been withdrawn, according to the Commerce Bureau. The original draft provided for the emission of paper currency to take care of the deficit, which amounted to 230,000,000 gold rubles. The revised scheme of the budget will entail the levying of a series of new taxes, chiefly of an indirect nature, and at the same time a number of appropriations will be curtailed or eliminated altogether. In any event, it is proposed to greatly circumscribe the financing of State industry and trade. The commissary stated that the Soviet Government is in a position to support only a limited number of workmen and employes out of the resources available, and that the national industries will have to fall back as much as possible on the open market.

The original budget estimate over-estimated the net revenues from State industry by 400,000,000 to 500,000,000 gold rubles. The provision, as contemplated in the original draft of the budget, for partial substitution of monetary appropriations for different commissariats by allotment of supplies in kind for the maintenance of State enterprises, has not been found feasible.

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On Philosophy Of Golf

It happened at Walton Health, in England. A member of Parliament was in a bunker, with a niblick, golfing. His wife was standing near by, patiently observing him, and presently she said: "Charles, shall I read to you while you do that?" Obviously he needed something to sustain him in a crisis of this sort, one in which insult was added to injury. And as obviously he had it, for the story does not add that he either killed the lady or gave up the game. Opinions may differ as to just what pulled him through. One analyst of the episode might be content with calling the M. P. a good sportsman. Another might possibly assert that he was upheld by an incurable enthusiasm. I maintain simply that he was a philosopher.

There is a philosophy of golf, which is not explained by ardor or sportsmanship. Indeed, I am not sure but that it is by some subtle paradox antithetical to sportsmanship, though frequently coexistent with it in the self-same golfing soul. About true sportsmanship, I take it, there is something chivalrous. From respect for an antagonist it rises into admiration for him. Sportsmanship without generosity is a contradiction in terms. When you have just lost a hole and your opponent takes the honor at the next tee we will assume that he hits out a perfectly sweet, clean ball straight down the course, for a good 200 yards. We will assume also that you rejoice with him in his drive. Surely that is part of the game. But if he fluffs it into the rough, about ten yards off, wouldn't it take a fearful lot of assumption to credit you with immeasurable sorrow? It is curious how in such a moment philosophy creeps in. You say "hard luck," of course. There are always the decencies to be observed. But you proceed to make your own drive in a mood of resignation, which develops into something like complacency if by good luck you get beyond the rough. And are you downhearted if, by any bad luck, you fluff it, too? Not at all. For are not you and your dear friend even off the tee?

It all comes back to the law of compensation. The golfer, no matter how much he may esteem himself, is after all only a child at play, and, like a child, what his heart craves is consolation. When Wilkins' minor, aged three, silver mug in hand, falls off a rug and abrades his damask cheek, all he requires is that Mummy shall rush to him "to kiss the spot and make it well." When Wilkins major, aged thirty-three, going strong on his game and hopeful of a mug with the date of a tournament scratched upon it, falls off his drive, all that is needed to keep the glow upon his brazen cheek is for the enemy to slice into a pit—or in some way to keep the thing "all square." I have observed the operation of this philosophical instinct upon several occasions. Once, for example, I had the pleasure (not at all unfamiliar) of a match with a golfer exceedingly my superior. We ding-donged along for a number of holes with no salient incidents. He merely took the honor and kept it until we came to one of the longest holes on the course, with the thickest of all the greens. I don't know what accounted for the adequacy of my wooden shots, my successful use of the midiron, or the approach that took me over a nasty obstacle onto the green, with a long putt to contemplate. Least of all can I account for the putt itself, which sank the ball for a win. It took me a minute to come to, and when I was to, I found I hadn't budged. I measured that putt, foot by foot, and when the job was done I said to my opponent: "Listen, this is going down into my memoirs as my forty-foot putt." He swallowed hard for a moment and then quoth he, gravely: "But see here, old chap, your foot isn't twelve inches long." You remark how philosophy slipped in to kiss his cheek and make it well.

I have known this consolatory movement of the golfing mind to lift a man above positive disaster. It was in a threesome this time, the third member of which fairly looped the loop around his companions. But at the seventeenth tee fortune smiled upon us. My partner drove a most edifying ball, over the rough, beyond the bunker, a good bit up the fairway on the hill. It must have inspired me, for I contrived, somehow, to follow suit. Then smote he the ball, our Master, a super-wallop, leagues over the bunker. Only it was sliced tragically off the course into rough sprinkled with bowlders, which, to make matters worse, were disposed in front of a stone wall running at right angles to the fairway. You figure our anguish, comfortably set for the next move and obliged to regard a comrade in such appalling distress. For him to get out of his mess was job enough. For him to gain any distance to speak of in the process was merely impossible. The only thing to do was to "play safe" back onto the fairway, at the sacrifice of a whole shot. Well, we awaited that solution of the matter with the cheerful resignation to which I have alluded. But the Master had some philosophy, too. "Huh!" said he, scornfully, as he got into position for the pitch: "anyway, no duffer could have driven in here."

That has always seemed to me the last word in the philosophy of golf. All is, so far as one can see, everlastingly lost. The situation is beyond repair. Waterloo is rolling up its predestined battalions. Blucher is not twenty miles away; he is just turning the corner. But you snatch a modicum of solace from the jaws of defeat. I know this, if only from a single experience of my own at Garden City. There were eight of us in this match, the Reds and the Blues, two Reds and two Blues for each foursome. There was a pot to be played for and eke a dinner. Nothing thrilling occurred in my foursome until we reached the home hole, the short hole over a pond. I drove a ball there which would have been ideal save for the detail that it came to rest in the shallows about two feet from the opposite shore. However, be kind enough to keep that ball in mind.

I drove another. And another. I dare say I might be driving them yet, but it was suddenly proposed—perhaps as a daylight-saving measure—and urged by the two Reds as well as by my fellow Blue, that I go over and play the first ball. I did so, stepping valiantly into the water, and with a niblick heaved the ball onto the green, near the cup, then sinking it for a three, and thereby, as it happened, winning the match, the dinner and the pot. But stay! What do you suppose the Reds were doing, by that time all four of them gathered on the green? They were talking about rules, of course, even the two caitiff Reds who in my foursome had suggested my playing the wet ball, which suggestion remounted, by all the unwritten laws of sportsmanship, to cancellation of any doggone rule. Ultimately, I am constrained to add, the rules had it. The Reds got the pot and the dinner. But did they get a shot out of the water, a good, respectable carry, to within a yard of the hole? Did they get a three? They did not. And I did. Not all the constitutional law in the world could take the essence of the matter from me. Once more the philosophy of golf had come to the rescue. A good shot is a good shot, no matter how it penalizes you. If you can't get that consolation out of the game, then, pray, what can you get?

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Largest Lightship

New Diamond Shoal Lightship Is Being Fitted In New York

The new Diamond Shoal lightship is being outfitted in New York to take up its perilous position off Cape Hatteras. The last touches are being added at the Lighthouse Depot on Staten Island, and it is expected the vessel will take up her lonely vigil by the first of next month. The position she is to guard, thirteen miles off shore, is doubtless the most perilous on either seaboard, and her responsibility is, therefore, the greatest of any of the floating lighthouses in the service. The new vessel is the largest in commission, measuring 140 feet in length, with a beam of thirty feet, and carrying a crew of fifteen men.

Profiting by the experience of the past the new light vessel is the last word in such construction, and is probably the most completely equipped craft of its kind in the world. In addition to her powerful lights she carries a submarine bell signal apparatus, wireless sending and receiving sets and a powerful fog horn. She is the first light vessel in an exposed position to be equipped with the new radio compass which will time ships, warning 150 miles off shore of their position and enable them to avoid the dangers of the famous Cape and its shoals.

The design of the new lightship is the result of an immense amount of study and experiment on the part of shipbuilders. The problem is unique in shipbuilding. Riding, as it must, at anchor in so exposed a position and buffeted by the storms of the Atlantic, the vessel is constantly subjected to unusual strains. Unlike other seagoing craft, she cannot seek shelter from the force of the wind and water by running to some sheltered harbor, or even dodge the storm by turning her back to it.

The lightship will ride continuously at anchor on the edge of the Gulf Stream where it is swept back and forth day and night by the swirl of the water. Even in good weather, as good weather goes off Hatteras, the relief ships have great difficulty in reaching the lightship to carry supplies and relieve its crew. Despite every effort the vessel on the Diamond Shoals will frequently be isolated for weeks at a time. Only good sailors, incidentally, can be trusted in this perilous position.

The somewhat tublike lines of the light vessel have been found to offer the best resistance to bad weather in this exposed position. Above everything else steadiness and ease of motion are required if the warning lights are to prove efficient. The comfort of the crew is also to be considered. The ship's lines are designed as far as possible to control both the rolling and pitching of the vessel. The hull is designed very full both fore and aft, which serves to increase the displacement rapidly when the vessel pitches into the sea. The latest designs are also furnished with bilge keels, long flanges running on the sides below the waterline, which steady the vessel in rough weather and reduce her rolling. The position of the ballast, which may be readily shifted, can also be used to reduce the ship's motion. Every trick known to modern shipbuilding is employed to reduce as far as possible both the pitching and rolling of the lightship.

The lightship is built with a number of water-tight bulkheads below the main deck, which increase the stiffness of the vessel, enabling her to ride out the worst storms the North Atlantic can muster against her. The lightship is securely tethered. The metal sides of the lightship are, besides, much heavier than in other ships of her size. The bulkheads render the lightship practically unsinkable, come what may. The lightship may be partially wrecked and her upper works carried away by the storms or cut in two by a collision, but her stout hull and bulkheads will continue to keep afloat and enable her to hang on to her moorings and display guiding lights to passing traffic when they are most desperately needed.

The mooring chains of the Diamond Shoal lightship are the heaviest of any vessel in the service. These appear at first glance out of all proportion to the ship's tonnage and suggest comic pictures of a very small dog tethered by an absurdly bulky chain. Special care has been taken in designing this mooring gear. The chain comes into the ship through a large central hawser pipe which is especially protected. The chain is usually operated by a steam engine. The chain of an ordinary steamer if subjected to as great a relative strain as that of the lightship would be pulled out by the roots.

Since a chain is only as strong as its weakest link, the moorings of the lightships are designed and constructed with every possible precaution. The main mooring chain of the lightship is made of links formed of the best quality of double refined wrought iron one and five-eighths inches in diameter. Before being accepted they are subjected to a strain of over 80,000 pounds. The weight of a cable 1,000 feet in length is more than 30,000 pounds.

The anchors for holding the lightships against the severest storms are especially designed for the purpose. They are of the mushroom type which bite deep into the bed of the ocean. Such an anchor frequently weighs 7,000 pounds and is built of cast steel. An ingenious plan has been devised for relieving the strain on anchors in deep water and especially exposed positions. A large round mooring buoy specially constructed to resist the pressure of the water is fastened by shackles to a submerged part of the chain. In this position it carries a considerable part of the weight of the chain and also relieves the strain on the vessel as it surges back and forth in rough waters.

In the early types of lightships there were no engines or sails. They must be towed to and from their stations like a canal boat. In case they broke loose from their moorings in great storms the lightships were absolutely helpless and were driven by the wind and waves perhaps on the very reefs or other danger points they had been guarding. The modern lightships are equipped with steam engines which are kept in readiness, with steam up in bad weather. Should the cable part, the lightship can therefore save itself.

It is gratifying to know that the Government makes every possible provision for the comfort of the men on the lightships. The early vessels had but a single deck and the crew's quarters were usually below the waterline. Aboard the Diamond Shoal lightship, as on other modern vessels, all the quarters are on the main deck well above the water. There are plenty of comfortable staterooms and berths. After standing watch on the wind-swept decks in cold weather the crew seek shelter in steam heated cabins, which are comfortable even when the ship is sheeted up with ice. The cabins are fitted with sanitary plumbing systems and baths and as a last touch of luxury, electric lights.

The crews of the lightships have the most liberal vacation allowance of any men in the service. The time served and the relief is arranged in a system of rotation so that all receive the same shore leave without interfering with the working of the floating station. Each man receives a maximum of ninety days ashore in the year.

The average life of a lightship is thirty years, and the Government is obliged at present to build two new light vessels a year to replace the old ones leaving the service. No matter what its position, each light vessel makes a voyage at regular intervals to the nearest station to be docked and overhauled. The station is not allowed to go for a moment unguarded. During the absence of the regular lightship a relief ship takes her place. The relief ship shows the same light as the regular station ship and sounds the same fog signals and sends out the same code by its submarine bell. The international signals are, of course, identical. The relief ship is marked with the word relief in large black letters along her side which can be read as far as the vessel is visible. There is always a remote chance that while the relief ship is going from its port to a station or returning some vessel should confuse her with the regular stationary light vessel and lay her course accordingly.

For A Strait Of Panama

(Continued from Page 13)

over the unstable strata is found the sides must be removed as much as is necessary to insure a perfectly secure deepening to 50 feet below the lowest tides. If it is necessary to give at places a bottom width to the canal of 4,000 feet it must be done. It is only a question of the removal of great masses of earth and soft rock. As the work is easy and the cost small, an excavation even of three or four hundred million cubic yards would be a cheap security.

When the French attacked the Culebra Cut it was 300 feet above sea level. When they transmitted the work to the American Government it was 160 feet above sea level; when the American Government opened the canal it was 40 feet above sea level. When 260 feet have been dug under difficult circumstances, who will doubt the possibility of digging 95 feet more with all the power of national excavation on our side?

VELOCITY OF CURRENT

When a connection is established between two bodies of water at different levels, it is not the difference of level alone that determines the velocity of the current; it is this difference combined with the distance of the two bodies of water. In other words, it is the slope which is the main element determining the velocity. The slope from the Atlantic (practically fixed level) to the Pacific at high or low tide happens to be the same as the slope in the Suez Canal between the Bitter Lakes (fixed level) and the Red Sea at high or low tide. The difference of level at high or low tide is at Suez three times smaller than between Colon and Panama, but the distance is also three times smaller.

Never have the currents in that section of the Suez Canal embarrassed navigation. The currents at Panama will be similar and offer infinitely less inconvenience still on account of the huge dimensions of the "Straits of Panama" compared to those of the Suez Canal.

A recent experience described by Colonel William Barclay Parsons in the case of the Cape Cod Canal, which has been given the form of a straits, has shown that the currents effectively measured are exactly those calculated beforehand. On the strength of this magnificent triumph of the theory, it can be said that the currents in the Straits of Panama will have for maximum a velocity of about three knots at the Pacific entrance about one-half hour after high tide, and that the maximum at each point will increase down to two knots as we go along toward the Atlantic.

The laws governing the velocities of the water in the Straits of Panama have been found by the writer and presented by Mr. Painleve to the Academy of Sciences of Paris. They demonstrate that no excessive velocity is to be feared anywhere, as was already shown by the experience of the Suez Canal.

The transformation must be paid by the users of the canal themselves. It is known that the canal has reached the period of surplus over expenditure. Last fiscal year gave a surplus of more than $2,500,000,000. The cost of operation of a canal does not increase with the traffic. The increase of cost is insignificant compared to the increase of traffic, as soon as the earnings exceed the expenditure. Consequently one may say that every toll paid for an increase is a net addition to the surplus. If the transformation has to last fifteen years (five years for the preparation, erection of the Gambog Dam and modifications to locks, plus ten years of excavation) and if it costs $300,000,000, an increase of only $1,000,000 earnings a year would be sufficient to pay the interest on the sum necessary. Everything points to a much greater increase of earnings and, therefore, to a much quicker attaining of the guarantee of the interest on the capital necessary for the transformation.

CONCLUSION

The technical and financial methods for completing the great work of Panama are hereinabove set forth. It is possible and easy and costless to redeem the precious Central American highway of the three heavy dangers to which it is exposed, which are:

Danger of insufficiency of water supply in a few years.

Danger of destruction by the blind forces of nature or by the ignorance of man or by his wickedness in time of peace and in time of war.

Danger of insufficiency of traffic capacity owing to an extraordinary increase due to the development of the Pacific Coast of America.

The remedy is not in looking for another route. The only one available—Nicaragua—is exposed much more than Panama to earthquakes, it has an infinity of sharp curves, its main artery, the San Juan, is the sewer where all the ashes of the volcanos of Costa Rica are brought by the mountain streams. It is an irremediably inferior route, a condemned idea.

The solution is in the transformation of the Panama lock canal into the Straits of Panama, without interrupting at all the navigation between the Atlantic and the Pacific. It will be invulnerable and able to admit any quantity of traffic without possible limitation any more than the oceans of which it will be an arm.

This solution is an obligatory consequence of the growth of the traffic, but it is also an obligatory and cogent consequence of the spirit of the Conference on Limitation of Armament, because the limitation of the total tonnage of capital ships flying the American flag is implicitly based on the hypothesis that the fleet shall always be free to pass from one ocean to the other, across the Panama Isthmus, according to the necessities of protecting either the Atlantic or the Pacific coast.

Nobody could admit the responsibility of seeing the totality, or a great part, of the 500,000 tons capital ships of America imprisoned in one of the two oceans by the accidental or willful destruction of the "lock and dam" Panama Canal, when the presence of the total naval American force is urgently needed on the other ocean.

It is therefore obvious that the limitation of capital ships entails the obligation for the United States to eliminate in the great waterway any structure of which the destruction would mean the destruction of the waterway itself.

The limitation of naval armaments commands the transformation of the eminently vulnerable canal, actually existing, into a totally invulnerable waterway, the Straits of Panama, if the cruel lesson of the Oregon is not to be repeated.

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Napier Johnstone's, now, is honest-to-goodness good whisky. As is Harvey's Special. But, of course, you want to be sure they are genuine. While for a pre-war, "twenty carat" whisky, there is Pall Mall, that famous thing of Cutler Palmers.

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The China Press
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SHANGHAI SUNDAY, JULY 9, 1922

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Business and Official Notices

In the International Mixed Court of Shanghai

Chinese Civil Case No. 9174

RE: CHENG HO BANK.

(In Liquidation)

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. E. J. Barraud has resigned the appointment of liquidator in this matter, and by order of this Honourable Court the undersigned have been appointed the liquidators.

All debts due to the estate should be paid to us forthwith and debtors are warned not to pay their debts to any person or persons other than ourselves.

SETH, MANCELL & McLURE,
Liquidators.
7 Avenue Edouard VII,
Shanghai, 8th July, 1922.

50185

NOTICE

As from 1st March, 1922, we have this day established ourselves under the style Carmo, Au & Co., will henceforth carry on business as exporters, importers, steamship charterers, shipping and commission agents with offices in 62 Kiangse Road (Fetco Building), and have appointed Mr. Pedro. M. Do Carmo and K. C. Au as our managers in Shanghai, invested with full power, and they will jointly sign the firm per procuration.

CARMO, AU & CO.

I have this day been appointed manager for the above named firm with no personal interest whatever, excepting that as a manager only.

PEDRO. M. DO. CARMO.

50187

NOTICE
to
OWNERS OF PRIVATE RICKSHAWS

We herewith beg to inform the users of private rickshaws that we from today retail Tyres and Tubes for Rickshaws at resp. $14 and $4 per pair.

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50215

NOTICE

The public is hereby notified that the title deed of U. S. Consular Lot No. 773, measuring 5 mow, 3 fen, 8 li, 4 hao in area, located at Jessfield Ferry on the north side of Soochow Creek, has been lost, and that at the expiration of three months from date I shall apply to the American Consulate General for the issuance of a new deed.

W. S. EMENS
By His Executrix
KATHERINE EMENS.

July 8th 1922.

50204

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In the International Mixed Court of Shanghai.

CHINESE CIVIL CASE NO. 9243.
RE: KYEU ZU SILK HONG
(莊毅如九)
(In Bankruptcy)

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of creditors in the above matter will be held at the offices of the undersigned on Tuesday, 11th July, 1922, at 2.30 p.m.

SETH, MANCELL & McLURE,
Official Court Accountants.
7 Avenue Edouard VII,
Shanghai, 8th July, 1922.

50147

PROPOSAL

For the purchase of the U. S. S. CELTIC.

Sealed proposals will be received at the U. S. Naval Station, Cavite, P.I., until 10 a.m. on the 15th day of August, 1922, at which time and place they will be opened, for the purchase of the U. S. S. CELTIC.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE "CELTIC"

Built in Belfast, Ireland, in 1891 by Workman, Clark & Co. Structure: Material, steel; propulsion, screw; rig, 2 masts; tonnage, U. S. Register, gross, 3932.98 tons; net, 2387.32 tons; Panama Canal, gross, 4180.25 tons; net, 2576.50 tons.

Speed: 10.5 Knots. Length over all: 383 ft. Length between perpendiculars: 369 ft. 8 inches. Breadth on load water line: 44 ft. 7 inches. Mean draft, (normal): 21 ft. 0 inch. Displacement, (normal): 6750 tons. Tons per inch immersion: 30 tons. Bunker capacity (42 cu. ft. 1 ton): 757 tons. Main engine: vertical triple expansion; indicated horsepower on trial 2200. Boilers: 4 Babcock & Wilcox; Total grate surface, 250 sq. ft; Total heating surface, 8140 sq. ft. Electrically lighted throughout. Two generators, one 15 K. W., 110 volts; other 15 K. W. 125 volts. Ice Plant: 2—Steam Driven Dense Air Machines of 40 tons each, built by J. & E. Hall, Dartford, England, carcases 1300 tons, cased meats and other stuffs 1200 tons. Capacities of Cargo Holds and Tween Decks: No. 1 Hold 41803 cu. ft. (Frozen meat capacity 36247 cu. ft.) No. 2 Hold 57982 cu.. ft. (Frozen meat capacity 50050 cu. ft.) No. 3 Hold 34289 cu. ft. No. 4 Hold 32457 cu. ft. No. 1 Tween dks. 17131 cu. ft. (Frozen meat capacity 14560 cu. ft.) No. 2 Tween dks. 22906 cu. ft. (Frozen meat capacity 19180 cu. ft.) No. 3 Tween dks. 16338 cu. ft. No. 4 Tween dks. 18604 cu. ft.

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(A list of articles of equipage, etc. to be left on board and sold with the vessel may be had on application to the U. S. Navy Purchasing Officer, 20 Whangpoo Road, Shanghai, China.

The sale will be for cash to the highest bidder, who must remove the vessel, at his own expense, from the limits of the Naval Station within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Captain of the Yard, Cavite.

Proposals must be submitted in a sealed envelope addressed to the Commandant, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I., endorsed "PROPOSAL FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE CELTIC"; and each proposal must be accompanied by a cash deposit or a satisfactory certified check for the full amount of the bid, or by a bond equal to the full amount of the bid and an additional cash deposit or satisfactory certified check for not less than 10% of the bid.

Apply to the U. S. Navy Purchasing Officer, 20 Whangpoo Road, Shanghai, China, for forms of bid and bonds; additional information regarding the terms of sale, etc.

Apply to the Captain of the Yard, Cavite, at 9:00 A. M. of any day (except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) prior to the sale to examine the CELTIC.

The right is reserved to withdraw the vessel from sale or to reject any or all bids.

By direction of the Secretary of the Navy.

W. M. CROSE,
Captain, U. S. Navy,
COMMANDANT.

50161

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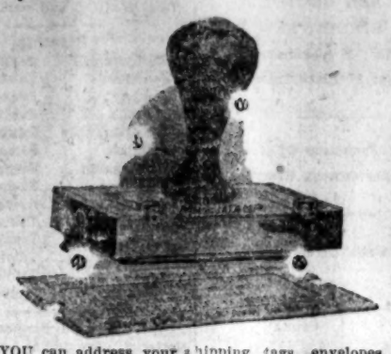

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50122

Business and Official Notices

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of AMASA S. FOBES, *Deceased*

Cause No. 1799
Estate No. 438
NOTICE.

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Amasa S. Fobes, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before January 2, 1923, and all persons owing debts to the said deceased are hereby required to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

FLORENCE VESTA FOBES
Executrix,
60 Jessfield Road,
Shanghai, China.

July 2, 1922. 49997

In the United States Court or China

In re Last Will and Testament of ELSIE M. GARRETSON, *Deceased*

Cause No. 1780
Estate No. 437
NOTICE.

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Elsie M. Garretson, deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to the undersigned, on or before December 18, 1922, and all persons owing debts to the said deceased are hereby required to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

ARTHUR E. ST. CLAIR,
Executor,
American Board Mission.
Foochow, China, June 18, 1922.

49607

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of ELIZABETH ENDICOTT, *Deceased*

Cause No. 1726
Estate No. 430
NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Elizabeth Endicott, deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to the undersigned, on or before December 18, 1922, and all persons owing debts to the said deceased are hereby required to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

MARY E. MacDONALD,
25 Kinnear Road,
Shanghai, China, June 18, 1922.

49524

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of FRANK ANDREW McGRATH, *Deceased*

Cause No. 1778
Estate No. 436
NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the state of Frank Andrew McGrath, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned, on or before December 18, 1922, and all persons owing debts to the said deceased are hereby required to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

MARGARET E. McGRATH,
Administratrix,
17 Rue Chapsal.
Shanghai, China, June 18, 1922.

49576

NEW MODELS OF DRESSES, HATS AND MILLINERY SOLD VERY CHEAP
45 HAINING ROAD

Modern Residences To Let.

Newly built five-roomed Residences with all modern conveniences. Nos. 290 to 316 Rue Chapsal at Tls. 120 per month. Nos. 552 to 578 Rue de l'Observatoire at Tls. 115 per month. Available 1st of October.

Apply to
ALGAR & CO., LTD.

49964

Hankow and Ports

The Hoong On S.S. Co's Steamer "Teh-Hsing" Capt. T. C. Chia, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund, Nantao, on Tuesday, the 11th July, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). (Cabins) fitted with electric fans). Passage Money, Shanghai to Hankow, $40 single and $60 return. For Freight or Passage apply to office of the Company, No. 1B Hankow Road. Telephones Freight 1520 and Passage 3283. 50228

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that this Company has since the 26th day of May 1922 been duly incorporated as a limited liability Company under the laws of the Republic of China and will on and after the 10th day of July 1922 carry on business under the name of Tai Chong & Co., Ltd.

Notice is hereby also given that all cheques and other documents of the Company will hereafter be signed by our Manager Mr. C. P. Loh or by our Submanager Mr. Z. K. Dunne on behalf of the Company.

TAI CHONG & CO.

50148

DR. F. FRANEK, M.D.
Specialist in Urinary
Skin and Internal Diseases (Latest European methods of treatment)
21, Nanking Road.
Consulting hours 11-1, 4-6.

39684

Dr. S. A. Bergshtam
DENTIST

Painless Extractions, Plate, Crown, Bridgework, Gold and Porcelain Inlays.

Office Hours: 9 to 12; 2 to 6

45 North Szechuen Road
(Near Apollo Theatre)

50025

Swedish Massage and Medical Baths

Special treatment for Rheumatism and General Debility. Face-Massage after latest modern methods. Treatments at the Establishment, Avenue Foch 243 (car. Route des Soeurs) or at the patients home.

Highest local medical references. Consult, hours 12-2.

19669 A. J. RINTALA.

CARD

DR. M. S. MEHTA, M.D.
(Late clinical assistant Soho Hospital for Women, London).
Consultation: — 128A Szechuen Road opposite The Texas Petroleum Co.,

42664

S.S. "Wytheville" from New York

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of ship damaged cargo ex S. S. WYTHEVILLE will be held at the Robert Dollar Wharf on Monday, July 10th at 9:00 a.m. when Messrs. Eisler, Reeves and Murphy, Marine Surveyors, will be in attendance.

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES INCORPORATED
THE ADMIRAL LINE AGENTS.

50157

Hong Yue Building
60 Kiangse Road

Office space will be available about the beginning of November, 1922. For particulars apply to W. W. 13 Museum Road or 55 Markham Road, where plans can be seen by appointment.

E. E. LEVER,
General Manager.
HONG YUE COTTON MILL,
Property Department.

T. F. 11

DR. R. HOLPER, M. D.
(Lordeaux University, France)
SPECIALIST IN VENEREAL, URINARY AND SKIN DISEASES
American Oriental Bank Build.
No. 15 Nanking Road.
Hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6. Tel. C. 794

Cercle Sportif Francais, Shanghai

NOTICE

Owing to the probable removal of the Cercle Sportif Francais to the Jardin de Verdun, the Committee are prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the present building as it stands.

For all particulars apply to the Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE.

50091

Office Space for Rent

Very desirable office space on Nanking Road in the center of business district. Available for occupancy at once. For further information apply to the Electric Equipment Company, 6 Kinkiang Road. Telephone C-4757.

T. F. 8

Dr. I. KURAHARA, M.D.
(Formerly member of the Kitasato Institute of Tokio).
No. 21A Haining Road (near Victoria Theatre). Tel. N. 2173.
Skin, venereal and internal diseases, the treatment of X-Ray and Diathermy.
Bacteriological and Serumtherapy Laboratory now opened.
Blood tests by the genuine Wassermann's reaction.
Home consultations will be attended to in the evening.
Office hours: 8-12 a.m. and 3-4 p.m.

NOTICE.

The Fearon Daniel Company, Paint Department, has moved their office to No. 5 Szechuen Road, for the convenience of their customers.
Telephone C. 1953 and all orders and deliveries will be made from this office.

50163 J 15

Advertisers, Attention!

Beginning July 10th, an ARTISTIC LANTERN FAIR will be held for a period of three weeks in Verdun Garden, French Concession. There will be music, dancing, dramatics, and lantern displays. The exhibition will be open to Chinese and Foreigners alike and will be of an attractiveness that will draw many people to this park. The Verdun Garden is a fitting setting for such a Fair and will be able to accommodate the thousands of people who will undoubtedly attend the exposition.

This fair will offer excellent possibilities to place your name and product before the Shanghai public. It will give you an opportunity to reach both Foreign and Chinese potential buyers, particularly the latter. Advertising here will be of the type that will produce results and that will return to you in actual sales more than the money you will have expended.

If you wish to avail yourself of this opportunity, please write or telephone to our advertising agency

The Morning Society, Advertising Agency
320 TIENTSIN ROAD
Telephone C. 6600.

A Representative will call on you to consult on advertising matters connected with the Fair.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £8,000,000
Reserve Fund £3,700,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £3,000,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
Sir John Newall Jordan, P.C. G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star (Kedah)	Hongkong	Puket
Amritsar	Ilollo	Rangoon
Batavia	Ipoh	Saigon
Bombay	Karachi	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Kuala (F. M. S.)	Sourabaya
Colombo	London	Tientsin
Dairen	Lyons	Tavoy
Foochow	Malacca	(Lower Burma)
Haiphong	Manila	Taiping
Hamburg	Medan	New York
Hankow	Nagasaki	Yokohama
	Peking	
	Penang	

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $20,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £4,500,000
Silver $23,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
G. M. Dodwell, Esq. Chairman.
Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq.
A. M. Bowes Smith, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr,
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
H. P. White, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Harbin	New York
Bangok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Johore	Saigon
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Chefoo	Kuala	Singapore
Colombo	London	Sourabaya
Dairen	Lyons	S. Patani
Foochow	Malacca	Tientsin
Haiphong	Manila	Tsingtao
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Vladivostock
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserved Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	Rup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Boudreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills Currie & Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: The Irving National Bank.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Bombay	Harbin	Shanghai
Chanchun	Hongkong	Tientsin
Chefoo	Manchouli	Urumtchi
Dairen	Kashgar	Vladivostock
Hailar	Newchwang	Yokohama
Hankow	Peking	Kobe

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.

L. Jezierski,
Th. de Krzywoszewski,
P. Petithuguenin.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

(Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique).

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed)	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	19,982,300

President: JEAN JADOT.
Head Office: BRUSSELS.

Branches:
LONDON, MANCHESTER, PARIS, NEW YORK, BUCAREST, COLOGNE, ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, TANTAH, SHANGHAI, PEKING, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.
Affiliated Banks:
BANCO DE CARTAGENA, Madrid, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO. — WIENER-BANKVEREIN, Vienna, with Branches in AUSTRIA, HUNGARY, POLAND, RUMANIA, ITALY (TYROL), YUGO-SLAVIA, TURKEY, and ASIA MINOR.—ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANKVEREIN in Czecho-Slovakia, A. KOUYOUMDJISKI & CO., Sofia.
Correspondents in all parts of the World.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabes."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T.T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.
Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.
Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.
Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.
Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

E. PHONG, Manager.

Bank of Communications

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1918.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China
Agencies abroad: Singapore Hongkong, Tokio (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
14 The Bund.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts. Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN, Manager,
T. S. WONG, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.
Not more than $300 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3.1/2% per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
OFFICE HOURS: 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised £1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up £1,066,520-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $800,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

OFFICES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu	San Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Batavia
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokohama	Samarang	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted

WONG WEN-KUANG,
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorised Capital U. S. $10,000,000
Paid-up Capital U.S. $ 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches:

HANKOW	SHANGHAI
MANILA	SHIHKIACHWANG
HARBIN	TIENTSIN
PEKING	TSINANFU

Every kind of banking business transacted

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce is prepared to open Savings Accounts in local $, Taels, G$, £, Frs. and Yen on very favorable terms. Prospectus will be mailed on request.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
Telephone C. 5841, 5842, 5843
Telegraphic address: Sinambank

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital .. $2,500,000.00
Reserve Fund $500,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai,
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Manager's Office: Cen. 2651
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 3614
Branches
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe Osaka, Berlin and Hamburg.
Correspondents on the principal cities throughout China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.
Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
Savings accounts—4% per annum.
Every description of banking business transacted.
Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chun Min, Sub-Manager.
T. F. Tung, Sub-Manager.
K. C. Tsu, P. Z. Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital and Surplus U.S. $10,000,000
Undivided Profits ..U. S. $5,400,000
Reserve for Dividends U. S. $600,000

Owned by the National City Bank of New York

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E. C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan.

San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

BRANCHES:

CHINA	PHILIPPINES
Shanghai	Manila
Peking	Cebu
Tientsin	SPAIN
Hankow	Barcelona
Harbin	Madrid
Hongkong	STRAITS
Canton	Singapore
INDIA	DOMINICA
Bombay	Santo Domingo
Calcutta	Sanchez
Rangoon	San Francisco
JAPAN	San Pedro
Yokohama	Santiago
Kobe	Puerto Plata
	Barahona
JAVA	La Vega
Batavia	PANAMA
Soerabaya	Panama
	Colon

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America, Central America and in the West Indies.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. Gulland, Manager.

1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$2,443,700.00
Special Reserve Fund	$3,534,600.00

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Huchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.
Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang.
Manager.

Kincheng Banking Corporation 金城銀行

Sanctioned by Ministry of Finance and registered in Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in accordance with Banking and Company Laws.

Authorised Capital	$5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$5,000,000
Reserve Fund	$ 600,000

Head Office: Tientsin
Branches and Sub-Branches: Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking and Peng-pu.
Correspondents in all important places of the world.
President: Chow Tso Ming.
Manager, Shanghai Branch: S. Y. Tien.
Sub-Manager, Shanghai Branch: C. C. Woo.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Savings Accounts kept in Tientsin and Shanghai Offices.
Cable Address. "Kincheng" Shanghai

Tel. Nos.
General Office: C. 3098
Manager's Office: 1350
Foreign Dept. C. 3099

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappy

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 18,979,250 (about £1,581,604)
Special Reserve: Guilders 22,660,000 (about £1,888,333)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches

Bandjermasin	Pekalongen
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kobe	Soerakarta
Kota-Radja	Tebing-Tinggi
Langsa	Tegal
Makassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltevreden

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Agent.

中南銀行 The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 10 Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital .. $10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital ..... $ 5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund $200,000.00
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon.
LONDON BANKERS: London Joint City and Midland Bank.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG,
Manager.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd

Established 1908

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	$206,400.00
Undivided Profits	$120,751.00

Head Office and Branches:
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, Hankow and Lanchi.
Domestic Agencies:
Throughout CHINA'S principal Cities.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed Deposits according to arrangements.
Saving Accounts at 4% compound interest.
Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

LI MING, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
14 Hankow Road.
Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office,
C. 7121, 7122, 7123 and 712 General Office.
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK" Shanghai

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

	Francs.
Subscribed Capital	72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1|6|20)	60,500,000.00

Head Office:
No. 96 Boulevard Haussmann. Paris.

Branches and Agencies

Saigon	Pnom-Penh	Battambang
Haiphong	Hanoi	Tourane
Peking	Hankow	Tientsin
Hongkong	Canton	Mongtse
Singapore	Pondichery	Bangkok
Papeete	Shanghai	Noumea
	Djibouti	Yunnanfu

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations: grants credits on goods and approved securities: opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

E. REMAIN, Manager.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: TIENTSIN

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund	$ 180,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wu

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Cainkiang	Ichang	Yokohama
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha	Chicago
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi	Philadelphia
Hankow	Hsuchow	Wuhu	Seattle
Nanking	Ningpo	London	Baltimore
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York	Cleveland
Hangchow	Canton	San Francisco	Detroit
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston	Buffalo
Changchun	Chengteh	Tokio	Pittsburgh
Antung	Chengchow	Osaka	Montreal
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Kobe	St. Louis
			Cincinnati

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch:
8 441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars and other currencies according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

Head Office: 9 Ningpo Road

Capital	$2,500,000.00
Reserve	$400,000.00

Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted—Personal, National & International.

Branches and Agencies:
In principal cities throughout China

Foreign Correspondents:

London	New York	Yokohama
Paris	Chicago	Tokyo
Marseilles	Seattle	Osaka
Amsterdam	San Francisco	Manila
Berlin	Singapore	

Cable Address: "COMSAVBANK"

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

中南銀行 CHINA & SOUTH SEA BANK, LTD.

Authorised Capital: $20,000,000
Paid-up $5,000,000

74 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

Every kind of banking business transacted. Agents and correspondents all over the world.

Telegraphic Address: Chinasosea
Tel. Nos. { Managing Director: C. 6324 / Foreign Exchange: C. 3093

Y. Hou,
Managing Director.

FAR EASTERN BANK

Capital Authorized Lit. 50,000,000
Capital Paid Up Lit. 12,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
36 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

BANKERS:
ENGLAND: London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
FRANCE: Banco di Roma.
ITALY: Banco di Roma,
Banca d'America e d'Italia.
GERMANY: Deutsche Bank, Hamburg.
SWITZERLAND: Schweizerische Kreditanstalt.
U.S.A.: East River National Bank, New York, Bank of Italy, San Francisco.
JAPAN: The Dai Ichi Ginko Limited.

BRANCHES:
Canton-Tientsin-Tsingtao-Nanking.

Interest allowed on current accounts, savings accounts and fixed deposits in all currencies according to arrangement.
Local bills discounted. Cable transfers bought and sold.
Drafts issued and telegraphic transfers effected all over the world.
SPECIAL FACILITIES for Italian business and Exchange, for Gold exchange and for Chinese Stock Exchange transactions.

Viscount E. M. di VILLA,
Mr. W. S. T. NIEN,
Managing Directors.

Private Exchange to all Departments:
Central 7494 and 7495.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

THE SHANGHAI INDUSTRIAL BANKING CORPORATION

Head Office: SHANGHAI.
Branch: 17 & 18 Kiukiang Road.
Capital $1,000,000
Paid-up ..... $ 250,000
Fixed Deposit Capital ... $ 500,000
Domestic Agencies
In principal commercial centres in China
Foreign Correspondence
In all important places of the world
General Banking, Business of every description transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.
Savings Accounts at 5% compound interest.
Special Savings Accounts for Laborers.

ROBERT LEE, General Manager.
K. L. SUNG, Manager.
S. Y. FONG, Sub-Manager.
Cable Address: "BANKSIBOO"
Tel. C. 6401, Manager's Office.
C. 6415, Foreign Dept.
C. 6414, General Office.

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars, 4,000,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire 16,000,000
Paid up Capital ..Silver $1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire 4,000,000
Reserves Silver $100,000

HEAD OFFICE: Shanghai.
Branches:
Hankow, Peking, Tientsin.
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld.
France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
United States: Credito Italiano, Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banco Italo Belga.
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de Bale.
Banca Unione de Credito.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois.
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: SINIT SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Rd
Tel. Offices: Central 3090 & 3091.
Manager's Office (Central 3094.

C. MARMONT,
CHIN YU SHU,
Central Managers.

Hotel Arrivals

Mr. W. G. Alston.
Mr. S. Y. Gattas.
Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Grunther.
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Abrameitch.
Mr. and Mrs. B. Jurgens.
Mr. M. I. Cole.
Mr. A. L. Humsden.
Mr. H. L. Wirt.
Mr. and Mrs. Helmguest.
Mr. R. L. Moore.
Mr. and Mrs. W. McMurray.
Mrs. W. G. Ogg.
Mr. K. McGaffey.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the China Mail s.s. China, for San Francisco will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the S.M.R. s.s. Saikio Maru, for Tsingtao and Dairen will leave the Customs Jetty at 11 a.m.

Friday, July 14, 1922

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru, for Tsingtao and Dairen will leave the Customs Jetty at 1 p.m.

Steamers Arrived

July 8—Yungshin from Ningpo.
July 8—H. K'teen from Ningpo.
July 8—Chekiang from Antung
July 8—Luchow from Hongkong
July 8—Omi Maru from Japan
July 8—Kiangwah from H'kow
July 8—Suiwo from Hankow.
July 8—Suiwo from Hankow.
July 8—Ngankin from Hankow
July 8—Hwahta from Hankow.
July 8-Siangyang M. from H'kow
July 8—Saikio M. from Dairen
July 8—Feiching from Foochow
July 8—H. M. S. Bee from Y'tsze
July 8—Lt. de la Tour from Mar.
July 8—Tenyo M. from H'kong
July 8—Taishun from H'kong
July 8—Delagoa M. from Japan
July 8—Shinshu M. from ....
July 8—Pyrrhus from Hankow

Passengers Departed

Per C. N. s.s. Chusan for Antung: Misses Clarke, McLain, McKnight.
Per C. N. s.s. Sunning for Tsingtao: Mrs. Moutrie, Mannering, Messrs. F. Reilly, S. S. Sellick.
Per C. N. s.s. Fengtien for Weihaiwei: Mrs. V. Grion and three children, Misses Butler, Day, Mrs. T. J. R. Johns and two children, Dr. Billinghurst, Messrs. N. S. Brown, G. M. Billings, Anderson, Dr. Hewett; for Chefoo: Mrs. L. C. Scheibla, Mr. S. J. Mills; for Tientsin: Mrs. Humphries and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Hawkins and two children, Miss Harland, Mrs. E. Kirk and two children, Mr. C. Boyle, Miss Walker.
Per M. M. s.s. Armand Behic for Marseilles: Misses Molchanoff, T. Schertzoff, Nodine, V. Schortzoff, Mrs. M. Pokmahakoff and four children, Mrs. L. Glauser, Messrs. A. Deronzier, P. Le Mao, E. Voiguier, L. Poinset, L. Jacob, J. Bonneau, G. Petetin, C. Giaferi, M. Pantel, P. Rossignol; for Port Said: Messrs. Scarpa, A. Kessissoglou; for Singapore: Messrs. Secolle Monteverde, J. K. Tsing, E. L. Matteson, Ang Kim-ling, The Kohtion, Kwe Oen-tjian, Kwe Wehian, Kwe Oen Tjiok, Tan Pek-tjiang, Jan Roos; for Saigon: Mr. H. Le Carre; for Haiphong: Mr. Ou Kisling; for Hongkong: Misses S. S. Lin, S. T. Lin, Mr. and Mrs. Y. P. Che, MissChe, Mrs. Chang and child, Messrs. Henri Franck, T. Z. Lin, Lee Poo-ming.
Per S.P. s.s. Ningshin for Foochow: Misses C. Gray, B. Cassidy, L. Collins, H. Stocks, L. F. Stribling, L. Young, Mrs. F. P. Lachlan, Mrs. F. B. Winter, Mrs. M. Baxter, Mrs. Filburn, Messrs. J. H. Crutch, H. T. Lamb, C. K. Ling.
Per I-C. s.s. Tuckwo for Kiukiang: Mrs. Komoroff and two children; for Hankow: Misses Soelberg, Philips, Thompson, Mrs. Parseson, Mr. and Mrs. Goldsborough, Mrs. Levy, Messrs. Komoroff, R. A. S. Waters, Inglis, L. H. Coublin, R. L. Knight, O. M. Ormby, W. E. Brundage.

-:- Financial And Commercial News -:-

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Close

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$880
Chartered	£17¾
Russo-Asiatic	Rs. 250
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H.$440 B.
North China	Tls. 138
Union of Canton.	H. 200 B.
Yangtsze	H. 21 B.
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 21¼
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H.$115½ B.
Hongkong Fire	H.$381 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def	H.$267½
Indo-China Pref.	H.$35½ B.
"Shell"	93/9
Shanghai Tug ord	Tls. 66 B.
Shai Tug Pref.	Tls. 42 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 20
Oriental Cons	18/-
Raub	H.$1 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock.	H.$160 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 114 B.
New Eng. Works.	Tls. 7½ B.
" Pref.	Tls. 4.60 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 152½ B.
Hongkong Wharf.	H.130½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
S'hai Hotel, Ltd.	$50
China Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref	Tls. 50
A.-French Land.	Tls. 92
Shanghai Land	Tls. 91 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 5½
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 14.65 B.
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 104
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 23
Oriental	Tls. 7
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 135
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	H.$130 S.
Green Island	H.$21 Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 8 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 80
Stores	
Hall and Holts	$4 B.
Llewelyn	$42½
Lane Crawford	$92½ B.
Montrie	$45
Watson	H.$9½
Weeks	$13
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 1¼
Amherst	Tls. 0.10
Anglo-Java	Tls. 3.85
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 0.80 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 11½
Batu Anam 1918.	Tls. 0.32½
Bute	Tls. 0.32½
Bukit Toh Alang.	Tls. 1
Chemor United	Tls. 0.30 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 2
Cheng	Tls. 1
Consolidated	Tls. 1.15
Dominion	Tls. 0.80
Gula Kalumpong.	Tls. 4½
Java Consolidated	Tls. 4 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 6
Karan	Tls. 3
Kedah	Tls. 1
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 0.60
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 4½ S.
Padang	Tls. 3
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 1
Permata	Tls. 0.50
Tepah	Tls. 0.25
Samagagas	Tls. 0.25
Seekees	Tls. 50 cts.
Semambu	Tls. 0.60 S.
Senawang	Tls. 0.60
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.35
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 1
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Pahang.	Tls. 0.55
Sungala	Tls. 25 cts.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 4¼
Sua Manggis	Tls. 1
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.40
Taiping	Tls. 0.35
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.35
Tebong	Tls. 0.80
Tiangbee	Tls. 1.00
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 825
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10½
Shanghai Trams.	Tls. 105½ B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 25 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 45
S'hai Mercury	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 81 S.
S'hai Waterworks.	Tls. 135

S. Sellers, Sa. Sales, B. Buyers,

Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Rd. Telephone No. Central 398

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, July 8, 1922

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Ewo Mills Tls. 14.75
New Eng. (Ord.) Tls. 7.90
Shanghai Lands Tls. 91.50
Shanghai Docks Tls. 115.50 July

UNOFFICIAL BUSINESS

H. & S. Banks Hk. $862.50
Shanghai Tug (Ord.) Tls. 67.00

Money Exchange

Shanghai, July 8, 1922

Market 71,625
Native Interest 12
Mexican Dollars
Shanghai Gold Bars 978
Touch 298
Copper Cash 240.000
Bar Silver 36
Bar London rate
Paris on London 56.75
New York on London.. 444¾
Banks Opening Selling Rates
London
Telegraphic Transfer. 3s. 6d.
Demand ..... 3s. 6¼d.
New York
Telegraphic Transfer... 77¾
Demand 78

OPENING RATES
July 8, 1922

Bar Silver Spot ..36—3/6 9-16
Bar Silver Forward ...36
Mex. Dollars 71.625
Native Interest 12

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Opening quotations 9:30 a.m.

BANKS' SELLING RATES

London (T.T.) 3/3
London (Demand) ... 3/3¼
London 4 m-s 3/3½
India (T.T.) 265½
France (T.T.) 930
America (T.T.) 77¾
Hongkong (T.T.) 75
Japan (T.T.) 61¾
Batavia (T.T.) 206
Straits (T.T.) 66¾

BANKS BUYING RATE

London 4 m-s Credits.. 3/3½
London 4 m-s Docts.. 3/3¾
London 6 m-s Credits.. 3/9
London 6 m-s Docts ..
France 4 m-s 1030
America 4 m-s L/c 81¾
Docs 82¼

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates
@ 79¼=Tls. 126.18
@ exch. 71.9=Mex. $175.49
Sovereign: Bank buying rate
@ 3s. 6⅞d.=Tls. 5.59
@ exch. 71.9=Mex. $7.77

CUSTOM HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JULY

Hk. Tls. 5.07 @ 3s. 6½d. £1
„ 1.14 @ 78½ Gold $1
„ 1 @ 895½ Fr. 9.98
„ 1 @ — Marks —
„ 1 @ 60⅞ Yen 1.83
„ 1 @ 270½ Rupees 3.01
„ 1 @ 1.50 Mex. $1.50
„ 1 @ — Roubles —
„ 1 @ 15.70 Ital. Lira 17.49

International Banking Corporation
CLOSING COUNTER RATES

Demand selling on America 78¾
Demand buying on America 79¼
Demand selling on London 3s. 6¼d.
Demand buying on London 3s. 6⅞d.

GOLD BAR QUOTATIONS
(Far Eastern Bank)

Time	Quotations	Bars.
Opening:		
9:00	299.60	
9:15	299.20	2660
9:40	298.00	2710
10:15	297.50	3430
10:45	299.80	3010
11:15	300.50	3290
11:35	301.00	2240
Closed at:		
12:00	301.00	1715

ROUBLE EXCHANGE
Bank's Buying Rates

Roubles 310,000 ....Tls. 100
Roubles 100 .....Mex. $0.04

Exchange Fluctuations
Asia Banking Corporation

July 7, 1922

Spot and forward bar silver were each down ½d. in London yesterday.

The New York price declined to 71 cents, and the London-New York cross rate to 445.

The official Sterling rate here this morning was dropped to 3-6, the Gold Dollar rate to 77¾, the Yen rate raised to 61½, and the other rates changed in proportion.

The market from the opening was weak and became more so as the day advanced.

In the early part of the morning some business in Sterling was done at 3-6¼, and in Gold Dollars at 78½.

As, however, there were strong buyers at these quotations, rates eased off until at the Tiffin interval there were no sellers of Sterling at better than 3-5⅞, and in Gold Dollars a 77⅞, the market being very weak indeed.

In the afternoon, the official Sterling rate was further dropped to 3s. 5½d., the Gold Dollar rate to 77, and the other rates changed in proportion. After the drop, business in Sterling was done as low as 3s. 5⅜d., and in Gold Dollars at 77⅜. However, banks were good sellers at these rates and the market therefore turned steady, closing with sellers of Sterling at 3s. 6d. for all deliveries up to September, and of Gold Dollars at 78.

Owing to delays in cable service, no advices have been received from London as to the silver market there.

New York report their market as easy, with sellers at the official quotation.

Silk Market

Messrs. William Little and Company write as follows in their report on the silk market:

Our last report was dated June 30.

White Silk.—The market rules quiet with concessions obtainable. The second crop is reported as good, but with buying for native requirements now in operation any appreciable effect is not apparent so far on our market. The heavy rains of the past few days is interferring with transport owing to the height of water in the creeks and unless there is a dry spell shortly deliveries may be interfered with.

Tsaifee Filatures.—Kung Kee Mars. 1, Tls. 910-905.

Steam Filatures have been in demand in one quarter at some Tls. 20-30 advance.

Cables from Japan advance the price of Sinshui, No. 1 to Yen 2040 with a firm market.

SINO-ITALIAN BANK
Bank's Selling Rates

It. Lire 17.25=1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 4.05=1 Tael
Marks 335.00=1 Tael

Equivalent Foreign Quotations

It. Lire 99.55=1 Pound Sterling
It. Lire 22.35=1 U. S. Dollar
It. Lire 173.00=100 Fr. Francs

Rubber Prices

Messrs. A. N. Truman and Company have received the following telegram from their Singapore Agents in connection with the auctions held there on July 5:

No. 1 Smoked Sheet $0.26¼ per pound equivalent to 7⅝d. ex warehouse Singapore.

No. 1 Crepe $0.25¾ per pound equivalent to 7¼d. ex warehouse Singapore.

Market quiet. Offered 709 tons; sold 536 tons.

Messrs. J. A. Wattie and Company have received the following telegram from Messrs. Barker and Company, London dated July 5:

Average spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet 7⅞d.

Average spot price standard quality First Crepe 7⅞d.

Market quiet.

Chartered Stock And Produce Exchange Ltd.

Closing Quotation Of Transactions, yesterday

Shanghai, July 8, 1922

The Chinese Bonds for 10th Year 6%.
$36.90 July
$37.50 August
Nanyang Brothers' Tobacco Co.
$21.20 July
$21.10 August
Canton S. & P. Exchange.
$5.70 July
$6.80 August
Shanghai Flour Exchange.
$21.00 July
$20.80 August
China Cotton Standard of Tungchow.
Tls. 33.65 July
„ 33.70 August
„ 32.50 September
„ 31.50 October
„ 31.30 November
„ 30.95 December
Local Yarn for Standard 16's Cloudy Stork.
Tls. 139.50 July
„ 140.70 August
„ 141.90 September
„ 142.80 October
„ 142.80 November
„ 143.10 December
Shanghai Gold Bar 978
Tls. 299.50 August

The Small Investors' Co.

Shanghai, July 8, 1922
BUSINESS REPORTED

Yangtsze Insurance $22.00
Chemors Tls. 0.30
Hongkong Banks $860.00
Trams Tls. 105.50
New Eng. (Ord.) Tls. 8.00
New Eng. (Pref.) Tls. 4.75

KINGMAN & BROS.

Will perform all kinds of dental operation on modern scientific principles, and supply:

Teeth of Superior Workmanship in Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.

All work is guaranteed to entire satisfaction.

TEL. CENTRAL 515.
40 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Company write as follows in their share report for week ending Friday:

Business in the local share market shows a slight improvement for cash transactions and except for "Rubbers" buyers are quoting better prices generally. Cotton Mills' shares have recovered, business having been recorded today in Ewos at Tls. 14¾; Orientals are also wanted and stand at Tls. 8 buyers. Shanghai Tugs show a marked improvement with buyers now offering Tls. 64 per share and since business has been reported today at Tls. 68. Shanghai Docks continue steady with shares offering at Tls. 115 Cash and Tls. 116. July Settlement. S. & H. Wharf Co. have recovered and today Tls. 150 is offering for them.

London market does not show much fluctuation and the following are the last prices cabled to us during the past week:

Chinese Eng. & Mng. Co., "B" £3.6.3.
Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Loan —British Issue £76.0.0.
Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Loan —French Issue £73.10.0.
Shanghai Electric Construction Co. "B" £18.1.3 (buyers)
Shell Transport & Trading Co., "B" £4.16.6 (sellers)

N.B.—Above prices are middle prices unless otherwise stated.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Registered in England and Hongkong.

A BRITISH COMPANY with a complete organisation throughout Asia, and Assets exceeding.

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HEAD OFFICE
10 Canton Road. Shanghai.

行 業 商 工

Head Office: HONGKONG. *Hankow Branch:* PANOFF BLDG.

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

61 KIANGSI ROAD.

Every description of banking transacted. Correspondents in China and abroad.

Telegraphic Address: "KONGSHAN."
Tel Nos. C. 3204 and 5816.

CHU KINHOW, Manager, Shanghai Branch.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

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Commercial and Exchange Banking

TRAVEL DEPARTMENT
Railway and Steamship Tickets

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT
Express and Freight Forwarding

6 and 8B KIUKIANG ROAD
SHANGHAI

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HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, PEKING, SYDNEY, CALCUTTA, MANILA, TIENTSIN, KOBE

HEAD OFFICE
65 Broadway-New York

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION

Capital ..... U. S. $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits ..... U. S. $800,000
Head Office: 37 Wall St., New York
Member American Bankers Association

Correspondents
The Equitable Trust Company of New York
New York-London-Paris
Mercantile Trust Co., San Francisco, Cal.
The Northwestern National Bank of Portland, Ore.
Citizens National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.

大通銀行

Shanghai Branch
No. 1 KIUKIANG ROAD Telephones. C. 1164-*Manager* C. 2012-*General* C. 1140-*T. T. Dept.*

CURRENT AND FIXED DEPOSITS ACCEPTED
INTEREST RATES ON APPLICATION
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS, DRAFTS BOUGHT AND SOLD

Jas. J. Rogers, E. C. Funck — Managers

Double Terai Hats
Smart Pugarees
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Macbeth, Gray & Co.

Tailors-Shirtmakers-Outfitters
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and when operated in conjunction with a fleet of lighters and tow boats they are still more useful.

WE HAVE SOME OF THE BIGGEST MOTOR TRUCKS IN TOWN and we operate a fleet of lighters and tow boats.

The combination, worked by men of experience, and governed by a wish to give service, is excellent.

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11 Ningpo Road. Central: 2039 & 3035

ABC

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $2,000,000

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an American Institution

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST
Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads
SHANGHAI

Current, Savings Accounts and Fixed Deposits in U. S. Gold, Sterling, Francs, Taels and Local Currency.
Drafts Bought, Sold and Entered for Collection.
Commercial and Travelers Letters of Credit.
Telegraphic Transfers to All Parts of The World.
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Credit and Commercial Information or Advice.

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The NATURAL-MILK Food
FOR YOUR BABY

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FILL IN THIS COUPON — *Lactogen Sample and motherbook for:* Mrs..... Address..... (E S)

SHANGHAI WATCH & CLOCK Co.
71, Nanking Road.

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Genuine goods and moderate prices.

Cash Sale 20% discount

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A Great Variety
of
MANILA HATS
at
Very Low Prices

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GANCIA WINES

Moscato Spumante per case of 12 qts.	$21.00
Moscato Spumante per case of 24 pts.	23.50
Asti Spumante Extra Dry per case of 12 qts.	23.00
Asti Spumante Extra Dry per case of 24 pts.	25.00
Red Vermouth per case of 12 qts.	14.00
White Vermouth per case of 24 pts.	14.75
Vino Chinato per case of 12 qts.	13.00
Moscato Passito per case of 12 qts.	16.00
Americano Bianco per case of 12 qts.	16.00

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A231 Szechuen Road Tel. C. 858

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BERNESE ALPS MILK

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Phone C. 454.

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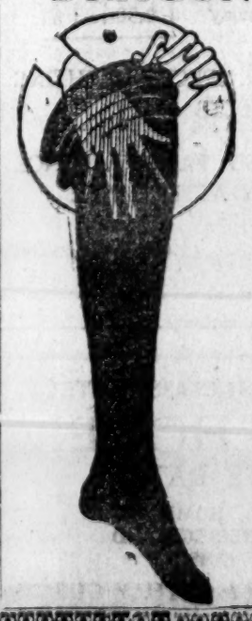

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Wholesale Office,
A61 Szechuen Road,
Retail by
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(opp. to Ningpo Road).

Southern Troops Getting Ready To Fight In Kiangsi

(Independent News Service)

Hankow, July 3.—General Tsai Chen-hsun has given President Li Yuan-hung the last warning that should southern forces under Field Marshal Li Lieh-chun insist upon accomplishing their northern expedition via Kiangsi, he would be obliged to resort to the aid of arms to smash the radical insurgents.

In an urgent telegram to Peking, General Tsai Chen-hsun, the guardian of Kiangsi Province, reports that southern troops are vigorously preparing to take the offensive, and are reassembling in the neighborhood of Kianfu ready to attack Nanchang in one fell swoop.

General Tsai states that even though he has ordered his troops not to march beyond Kianfu, the southerners have not at all ceased their hostile preparations, and now their threatening march toward Nanchang is most imminent.

The fresh attack of Nanchang by southern troops is stated to have been invited by Kiangsi people, who evidently are not willing to accept General Tsai for their Governor.

General Tsai Chen-hsun asks the advice of President Li in dealing with this new situation, and said that in the event of the worst happening he will summon for the protection of Kiangsi, all the forces within his reach to crush this southern movement.

The panicky situation of imminent warfare, aggravated by rampant soldiery and recrudescence of robbery in various cities and out-of-the-way towns, is giving Kiangsi people the most trying time they have had since the Taiping rebellion. Added to the threatened state of war, or semblance of war, is the rising water of the Kan River which is assuming near-flood dimensions.

Anglo-Dutch Meet On Rubber Likely

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 7.—Presiding at a meeting of the Sampang (Java) Rubber Plantations Ltd., Mr. R. N. Bingley, referring to the Hague resolution in favor of some form of Government legislation said that the final decision rested with the Dutch Minister of the Colonies and the Governor-General of the Dutch Indies

He had every confidence that they would give very serious attention to the matter and some sort of Anglo-Dutch conference would result.

With regard to the belief that in the struggle for the survial of the fittest, Dutch Indies producers were best equipped to see the struggle through owing to the low cost of production, Mr. Bingley declared that in comparison of the average cost of production Ceylon, Malay States and Dutch Indies estates would stand in the order named as regards cheapness of production combined with sufficient upkeep.

Tung Kang After Finance Surpluses

(Chung Mei Service)

Peking, July 3.—The Minister of Finance, Tung Kang, is now out after the departments of the Government which try to get an extra appropriation above that allowed by their budget. He has called the attention of the Cabinet to the fact that the Ministry of Finance is invested with full control over the expenditures of the country's money and all requests for extra sums should be submitted to that Ministry for consideration, after which the Minister himself will present it to the Cabinet for approval.

Lately, however, these departments have been going directly to the Cabinet and after action by that body the information is passed on to the Ministry. This is not the way Tung Kang wishes it and hereafter he insists that official regulations be followed so that the Ministry of Finance can be a real watch dog on the national treasury.

Russian Famine Refugees Going Back To Volga

(Chung Mei Service)

Peking, July 5.—Millions of Russian peasants, clothed in rags, their bodies still emaciated from months of starvation, are trudging back to their homes in the dead villages of the Volga famine area in what constitutes the greatest pilgrimage in history.

The arrival of thousands of tons of American corn stopped the refugees' movement, according to a cable message to the American Relief Administration headquarters here. As many as 100,000 peasants a day are passing through Kazan, the capital of the Tartar Republic, to take up again their former life.

All of the peasants are making the journey afoot. Roads are congested with mothers, fathers and children. Few of them are carrying the burdens which they took with them on their outward journey—their valuables and portable household goods. These were sold for food.

Kazan has been made the main distributing center of the A. R. A. and as the families reach the city, they are provided with enough corn to last them during the remainder of the return journey.

Upon their arrival at their homes, the peasants become eligible for the regular ration of thirty pounds of raw corn per month, upon which they subsist.

The situation in the Ukraine is still desperate. In Alexandrovak, the center of the worst famine area, as many as thirty persons a day are dying in the railway station alone. The first A. R. A. kitchen there opened May 15 at noon. By sunrise 200 children assembled to wait the seven hours for the first meal.

Rationing of an additional 400,000 adults in the Ukraine has been authorised, bringing the total A. R. A. program to 1,000,000.

Pension For Family Of Peking Aviator

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 5.—In accordance with the petition of General Pan Chu-ying, Director of the Air Department, the Government has granted a pension to the family of Major Chen Tai-yao, Pilot Instructor, who recently died at the French hospital from injuries received in the course of his duty.

VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!

JESSE L. LASKY Presents

ROBERT WARWICK

in

"Told in the Hills"

"If You Know How to Pray, Pray for Me Tonight—for Me and the Other Men in That Death Trap!"

Then this despised "squaw man" was off to save from an Indian massacre the men who had shamefully jailed him for a common horse thief!

Only the girl knew his heart—she and the brother for whose sin he had buried himself in the West.

But when his great day came, his defamers found that his "black" soul was white and his "yellow" blood, spilled for them, was red—red.

"Told in the Hills" is a mighty epic of the West of the pioneers, of scout and gold hunter and roving Indian, of the West as it was in other times and never will be again.

The novel has thrilled countless thousands. Now Robert Warwick, with a brilliant supporting cast including Ann Little, Wanda Hawley, Tom Forman, Monte Blue, Eileen Percy, Hart Hoxie and Guy Oliver, has given the story life in a great screen masterpiece. Don't miss it.

Matinee Today, July 9th at 3.15 p.m. Showing

"TOLD IN THE HILLS"

and The First Episodes of "THE ADVENTURES OF TARZAN" Featuring ELMO LINCOLN

Again! Once more!

AT THE

ISIS THEATRE

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.

BY PUBLIC DEMAND

CECIL M. HEPWORTH OF ENGLAND

presents

Featuring LESLIE HENSON, England's Greatest Comedian

A HUNDRED HAREM BEAUTIES IN HAREM-SCAREM HUMOR

Here's the Genie that sprang from nothing every time Alf rubbed the Magic button. One rub and the world was Alf's.

BUT WHEN HE WANTED A HOME HE GOT A HAREM
WHEN HE WANTED A GIRL HE GOT A HUNDRED.

THE FUNNIEST PICTURE YOU EVER DID SEE

Also presenting the wonderful animal serial

"MIRACLES OF THE JUNGLE"

Episode 9. "In the Hands of the Apes" Episode 10 "Midst Raging Tigers"

Admission Prices: Box seat $1.00 Dress Circle 60 cts. Stall 40 cts.

PASSPORT PHOTOS

Finished in one hour, or less, if need be.

Burr 2 Broadway

AT THE St. GEORGE'S GARDENS

Open Air Cinema Show

217 Bubbling Well Road

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

July 10th, 11th and 12th

presenting

A PLAY OF A YOUTH, LURED BY A SIREN'S WILES.

Flesh Called; youth plunged in. How was he saved from his own Folly? See

H. B. WARNER

in a drama of every life entitled

"WHEN WE WERE TWENTY ONE"

From Nat Goodwin's Famous Stage Success,

Young or old, wise or otherwise, Come make merry with bubblesome, troublesome youth!

For Matinee's on Saturday and Sunday

AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE

IN ADDITION TO THE USUAL PROGRAMME

Showing the Greatest Serial Ever Made Entitled

"THE ADVENTURES of TARZAN"

FEATURING ELMO LINCOLN

Astor House Summer Garden

and

Dance Pavilion

TEA DANCES 5 to 7 p.m. Daily Except Sunday DANCING 9:30 to 1 a.m.

NEW DANCE FLOOR. SPECIAL LIGHTING EFFECTS

THE ASTOR HOUSE FAMOUS DANCE ORCHESTRA IN ATTENDANCE

Reservations North 908 & 200

OLYMPIC THEATRE

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!

D. W. GRIFFITH

Presents

"Scarlet Days"

A TALE OF THE OLDEN WEST

Scenario by S. E. V. Taylor

Photographed by G. W. Bitzer

Personally Directed by D. W. Griffith

The trail, the strife, the dance hall glare. The blood of youth adventuring. And through it all—soul, as only Griffith can paint it on the screen.

Presented by a great cast, including Richard Barthelmess, Clarine Seymour, Carol Dempster and Ralph Graves.

A flaming epic of love and life in the days when the West was young!

Scarlet days, when love meant all the world and the game of life was the game of Pluck, of nerve, of gallantry, of love.

A new Griffith picture—galvanizing, fascinating, so different, so distinctive that it tops all his others.

As sure as you live, you must see this picture!

Matinee Today, July 9th at 3.15 p.m. Showing

"SCARLET DAYS"

AND A TWO PART COMEDY

A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL

SAVOY HOTEL

MODERATE RATES

A SATISFACTORY HOME WITH EXCELLENT SERVICE AND SUPERIOR CUISINE

SPECIAL RATES FOR MONTHLY GUESTS

A Thos. H. Ince Special!
A mother story that hits the greatest target in all the world — the human heart.
HOMESPUN FOLKS
All Star Cast with Lloyd Hughes
Homespun Folks is not a cocktail drama. It has romance and tenderness; it has pathos and robust comedy; it has tenseness and the rush of melodramatic action—but it never loses that deft, magnetic, masterful something that makes it a pastoral epic.
Story by Julien Josephson
Directed by John Griffith Wray
Photographed by Henry Sharp
SUPERVISED BY THOMAS H. INCE
ASSOCIATED PRODUCERS INC

Another "Way Down East"

AT THE ISIS THURSDAY NEXT

TONIGHT

At 9.15 p.m. Also Matinee at 5.30 p.m.

CONSTANCE TALMADGE in "LESSONS IN LOVE"

The snappiest and best Constance ever gives.

ISIS

Matinee Today 3 p.m.

ALICE BRADY in "A SELF-MADE WIDOW" and "MIRACLES OF THE JUNGLE"

Episodes 7 and 8

TODAY

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
Shinyo Maru .....June 2
Nanking .....June 2
West Prospect .....June 20
India Arrow .....June 23
President Lincoln ....June 24
Yankee Arrow .....June 25
Taiyo Maru .....June 25
Grace Dollar .....June 26
Shunko Maru .....June 30
West O'Rowa .....June 30
Acme .....July 2
President Cleveland ..July 8
FOR VANCOUVER
Stuart Dollar .....June 9
Emp. of Canada .....June 10
Empress of Russia ...June 18
Can. Winner .....June 20
Empress of Japan ....July 1
Harold Dollar .....July 8
FOR SEATTLE
President Grant.. ...June 5
Iyo Maru .....June 17
President Jefferson ...June 18
President Madison ...July 3
Shidzuoka Maru .....July 7
Kongosan Maru .....July 7
FOR TACOMA
Africa Maru .....June 1
Alabama Maru .....June 21
FOR PORTLAND
West Keats .....July 1
FOR PORT TOWNSEND
Anne Comyn .....June 4
FOR NEW YORK
Magaret Dollar .....June 5
Grand Gaard .....June 4
Alcinous .....June 10
Kinghorn .....June 17
Kazembe .....June 18
Docka .....June 21
Bowes Castle .....June 22
Eastern Knight .....June 23
Scottsburg .....July 2
FOR LONDON
Khyber .....June 2
Kandahan .....June 4
Fushimi Maru .....June 5
Carnarvorshire ....June 7
Eurylochus .....June 8
Teucer .....June 15
Delta .....June 17
Mishima Maru .....June 19
Achilles .....June 30
City of Glasgow .....July 1
Glenaffer .....July 1
Kashmir .....July 1
Hakozaki Maru .....July 3
Atreus .....July 6
FOR LIVERPOOL
Tatsuno Maru .....June 1
Yangtsze .....June 15
Demodocus .....July 3
FOR COPENHAGEN
Malaya .....June 11
FOR HAMBURG
Schlesian .....June 16
Ouderkerk .....June 23
FOR MARSEILLES
Angers .....June 8
Azay le Rideau .....June 24
Armand Behic .....July 8
FOR TRIESTE
Venetia .....June 15
FOR BOMBAY
Sicilia .....June 9
Mirzapore .....July 1
FOR CALCUTTA
Janus .....June 29
FOR BATAVIA
Tjikembang .....June 13
Eurypylus .....June 28

Steamers Departed

July 8—Changon for Hankow
July 8—Luenyi for Hankow
July 8—Tuckwo for Hankow
July 8—Kianghsin for Hankow
July 8—Tachang M. for Hankow
July 8—Ningshin for Foochow
July 8—Kansu for .....
July 8—Kumano M. for Japan
July 8—Fengtien for W. C. T'tsin
July 8—Shantung for S. H. C'ton
July 8—Armand Behic for Mars.
July 8—C. P. Lecocq for Y'tsze ports.
July 8—Haean for Wenchow.
July 8—Pacific for Cruise.
July 8—Sunning for Tsingtao.
July 8—Kashgar for Japan.
July 8—President Cleveland for San Francisco.
July 8—Rokkosan M. for Native Customs.
July 8—Chusan for Antung.
July 8—Harold Dollar for U.S.A.
July 8—Kungping for N'chwang
July 8—Mingshun for C. T'tsin
July 8—Shinko M. for Native Customs.
July 8—Yungshin for Ningpo.

China Buys Three Times As Much As She Sells To Japan

(Eastern News Agency)

Tokio, July 7.—The Ministry of Finance reports that for the month of June, Japan's trade with China amounted to Yen 27,631,000 in exports and Yen 8,213,000 in imports, the balance being Yen 19,418,000 in favor of exports. For the six months, from January to June 30, exports to China amounted to Yen 164,295,000 and imports Yen 80,267,000, the balance being Yen 91,028,000 in favor of exports.

Vessels Due

Andre Lebon, *Marseilles* ..July 10
Banca, *Bombay* .....July 10
Chikugo Maru, *Japan* .....July. 15
Chungking, *Hankow* .....July 13
China, *Hongkong* .. ....July. 9
Dilwara, *Bombay* .. ... July 12
E. of Asia, *Hongkong* ...July. 15
E. of Canada, *Vancouver* .July. 15
Esang, *Hankow* .... ..July. 16
Fengtien, *Tientsin* .....July. 16
Glenluce, *London* .....July. 11
Hakuai Maru, *Japan* ....July. 16
Hopsang, *Hongkong* .. ..July. 9
Hsinchang, *Tientsin* .....July 10
Hsinming, *Tientsin* .....July. 13
Hsinfung, *Tientsin* .....July 10
Hsin Kiangteen, *Ningpo* ..July. 11
Hsin Ningshao, *Ningpo* July. 9
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo* ....July. 9
Japan, *Calcutta* .....July 12
Kanchow, *Hongkong* .....July. 14
Kamo Maru, *London* .....July 13
Karmala, *Japan* .....July 12
Kiangan, *Hankow* .. ....July. 15
Kiangfoo, *Hankow* .... July. 17
Kianghsin, *Hankow* .....July. 16
Kiangshun, *Hankow* .. ..July 11
Kianyu, *Hankow* .....July. 9
Kiangyung, *Hankow* ... July. 10
Kiangteen, *Hankow* ..July. 14
Kitano Maru, *Japan* .....July. 15
Koonshing, *Tientsin* .....July. 10
Korea Maru, *S. Francisco* July. 16
Kungwo, *Hankow* .....July 13
Kwongsang, *Tsingtao* .....July 14
Kwanglee, *Hongkong* .....July. 11
Kutwo, *Hankow* ....July. 14
Loongwo, *Hankow* .....July 11
Luenyi, *Hankow* .. ..July. 16
Luchow, *Tsingtao* .....July. 15
Luise Nielsen, *Portland* July. 14
Luenho, *Hankow* .....July 12
Niels Nielsen, *Portland* ...July. 10
Nikko Maru, *Japan* .....July 12
Nippon, *Trieste* ....July. 10
Oanfa, *New York* .....July. 9
P. Jackson, *Seattle* .....July 11
P. McKinley, *Hongkong* July. 15
Poyang, *Hankow* .....July. 15
P. Wilson, *S. Francisco* ..July. 14
Rob rt Dollar, *Vancouver* July 12
Sakaki Maru, *Dairen* ...July. 13
Shengking, *Hankow* .... July. 9
Shuntien, *Tientsin* .....July 12
Siberia Maru, *Hongkong* ..July 13
Sinkiang, *Hongkong* .....July 12
Soochow, *Hongkong* .....July. 17
Soudan, *Bombay* .....July. 12
Sqiyang, *Hongkong* ..July. 10
Sunning, *Tsingtao* .....July 12
Tatung, *Hankow* .....July 12
Tingsang, *Hongkong* ...July. 11
Teneriffa, *Christiania* .. July. 9
Tuckwo, *Hankow* .....July. 15
Tungchow, *Tientsin* .. ..July. 9
Tungshing, *Hongkong* ....July 9
West Ivan, *Los Angeles* ..July. 11
Whangpu, *Hankow* .... July. 10
Wosang, *Hankow* .... ..July. 9
Woosung, *Hankow* .....July. 14
Wuchang, *Hankow* .. ....July. 17
Yawata Maru, *Japan* ....July. 16
Yingchow, *Hongkong* .....July. 15
Yokohama Maru, *Seattle* ..July. 15
Yungshin, *Ningpo* .....July. 11

Britain Hopes To Abolish U-Boats

(Ilewtor's Service)

London, July 7.—The House of Commons today unanimously passed the second reading of the Washington Treaties Bill which has already passed the House of Lords. Mr. Asquith urged similar agreements with regard to armies and other speakers urged limitation of aerial armaments.

Mr. Amery, Under-Secretary for the Admiralty, replying, said that the Government wished to secure complete abolition of the submarine and effective limitation of land and air armaments by negotiation and a conference as soon as the other Powers were ready to confer.

Passengers Departing

Per I-C. s.s. Kutsang for Calcutta and ports: Mr. and Mrs. B. Tata and five children, Messrs. Talcaca, Karanfia, I. Joseph.

TO FACILITATE OUR
REMOVAL
to
NANKING ROAD
this month, we offer
MANY BARGAINS
in
PIANOS, GRAMOPHONES, RECORDS, MUSIC, etc.
ROBINSON PIANO
COMPANY LIMITED

For a breezy, cheerful evening come out to the Point, by the Riverside. Always cool, merry music and the best food that money can buy prepared by an artist. Family parties specially catered for. The Point Hotel, by the Riverside, always cool—Phone East 494

"PAGODA BRAND"
Fine Silk and Lisle
HOSIERY
Wears as well as it looks.
Looks very well indeed.
Fit, Style, Quality, Price all will delight you.
CHINA COTTON & SILK WORKS
A 135 Szechuen Road (Near the Y.M.C.A.)

AT THE
APOLLO THEATRE
To-night!! *To-night!!*
ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY
A PURE BALLET PROGRAMME
of
A COMPANY OF THE FOREMOST BALLERINAS HEADED BY
Miss THOMAS
in the latest Classical and Typical dances never performed, never staged before in Shanghai.
Admission $1, 2, 3

OLYMPIC THEATRE
Features to be exhibited during the Week from July 10th to 16th

Showing on Monday and Tuesday, July 10th and 11th
VIVIAN MARTIN
in
"AN INNOCENT ADVENTURESS"
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE
You know how it is: you try to do something for a friend and——Bang! Everything comes tumbling down around your own head!
That's how it happens in "An Innocent Adventuress." It's the most "life-like" picture you ever saw. It'll make you laugh a hundred times at similar past adventures in your own life. Come, won't you?

On Wednesday and Thursday, July 12th and 13th
WILLIAM S. HART
in
"WAGON TRACKS"
There are battles with Indians, a struggle with gamblers a revenge motive, and love and adventure galore. Withal it is an accurate historical record of a period of American life that is romantic to the last degree—that period when men and women of every walk of life trekked to the sunset across the wild lands, peopled by hostile Indians herds of buffalo and threatened with every possible danger.
Mountain and plain and his horses, and long wagon trains crawling over the trail Such had been his life until one day they brought his brother home—murdered!
After that he was Hamilton the Avenger. But when at last he found his man, he found the brother of a woman he loved.
Then a strange ordeal of the desert and a roving Indian band, seeking—and taking—an eye for an eye.
The end of the trail? You would never guess. Find it with William S. Hart in this powerful romance of human souls.

On Friday, Saturday and Sunday, July 14th, 15th & 16th
ADOLPH ZUKOR
PRESENTS
ELSIE FERGUSON
in
"A SOCIETY EXILE"
From Henry Arthur Jones' Celebrated Play, "We Can't Be as Bad as All That"
Lies! Jealousy! The crack of a pistol—and the world had another "sensation." What though the "other woman" was all that a woman should be? Friends, home, honor fell away.. Only love remained. Then in love's own way—but you'll have to see beautiful Elsie Ferguson in this great heart-warming picture before you can guess its power.
Driven from her country as a moral leper! Yet she was all that a woman should be. See this powerful picture-drama from Henry Arthur Jones' celebrated play.

Matinee on Saturday, July 15th at 3.15 p.m. Showing
"WAGON TRACKS"
and The 1st & 2nd Episode of "THE ADVENTURES OF TARZAN" Featuring ELMO LINCOLN

Matinee on Sunday, July 16th at 3.15 p.m. Showing
"A SOCIETY EXILE"
AND A TWO PART COMEDY

VICTORIA THEATRE
Features to be exhibited during the Week from July 10 to 16th

Showing on Monday and Tuesday, July 10th and 11th
JESSE L. LASKY Presents
LILA LEE
IN
"ROSE O'THE RIVER"
Paramount Pictures
Whether you demand thrills, heart-throbs or laughs in your pictures, you'll get just what you want in "Rose O'The River."
It's the story of an unsophisticated little country girl whose life became wrapped in the tangled skeins spun by an arch-villain.
"Green" and unsuspecting as she was she turned the tables on him and made him a laughing stock.
You'll agree that it is the best picture this captivating little star has ever appeared in. When are you coming?

On Wednesday and Thursday, July 12th and 13th
What is the meanest trait in all the world?
What have you found to be the worst human trait?
Selfishness?
Greed?
Disloyalty?
Vanity?
What would you do if you had given your heart and fortune to one who proved unworthy? SEE
EMILY STEVENS

in "The SACRED FLAME"
Written and directed by Abraham S. Schomer.
See one woman's answer to life's greatest problem. See Emily Stevens in her master-role of Rosalie the Big-Hearted. Rosalie the girl who gave all only to be repaid with the base coin of ingratitude.
See this brilliant drama so powerful in its conception that you will be carried away to your own "land of hearts desire."
SUPPOSE
Suppose you had centered all your love and faith in one being? Suppose in return you received the greatest of all hurts—a broken heart?
What would you do? SEE
EMILY STEVENS
In the greatest heart-drama ever screened. A love story of wondrous pathos—vividly showing the inner workings of love itself.

On Friday, Saturday and Sunday, July 14th, 15th & 16th
SHOWING A
Cosmopolitan Production
"THE MIRACLE OF LOVE"
She was Married to Another
Yet they resolved to fly in the face of convention, elope and find their happiness. But they reckoned without the world and the amazing events that followed!
Neither had the right to this hour of stolen rapture. He affianced to another to save his family from ruin. She, already wedded to a man who made her life a torment. And deep in their souls they knew that to part was the only thing to do. They did not dream that soon a miracle of love..but..come! See this story from the Cosmopolitan Magazine vitalized.

Matinee on Saturday, July 15th at 4 p.m. Showing
"THE SACRED FLAME"
and the Third Ep. of The "ADVENTURES OF TARZAN" Featuring ELMO LINCOLN

Matinee on Sunday, July 16th at 3.15 p.m. Showing
"THE MIRACLE OF LOVE"
and One New Ep. of The "ADVENTURES OF TARZAN" Featuring ELMO LINCOLN

AT THE
APOLLO
THIS WEEK
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY
July 10th, 11th and 12th.
PATHE-ORIENT PRESENTS
A RIP-ROARING SPANISH LOVE TALE

GEORGE SEITZ, JUNE CAPRICE & M. COURTOT
in
A Lavish Spectacle, Afire with Brilliant Color, Ablaze with Passion, Aflame with Thrills
"ROGUES & ROMANCE"
A SENSATIONAL ROMANCE!
Also showing
The 4th of JULY BASEBALL GAME
and 4th July Celebration in Shanghai.
MANY SHANGHAI RESIDENTS IN THE FILM
Booking at Robinson's

Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday
July 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th
A PICTURE FOR EVERYBODY
..... From EightoE ighty .....
APPEALING STAR IN THE SWEETEST ROLE
MARY MILES MINTER
IN
"THE LITTLE CLOWN"
"LOVE ME, LOVE MY LITTLE SWEETHEART"
That's what Dick told his parents when they came to beg him to give up this wild circus life and come back to his own world of wealth, aristocracy, good breeding and leisure. Certainly no circus performer would do for a daughter-in-aw!
Poor little Pat! She was used to hurdles but she never had known that there were such things in the world as social barriers.
In the circus everybody was friends with everybody else, and nothing mattered but putting your act over. Could she ever win the approval of thesecold, hostile peopleof Dick's?
"THE LITTLE CLOWN"
IS
Technically a Masterpiece-Elegant Settings Intenese Realism—Tender Emotions Original Plot-Whimiscal Comedy and Loveliest of Stars.
Booking at Robinson's

MATINEE TO-DAY at 3 p.m.
ALICE BRADR
in a gripping drama entitled
"OUT OF THE CHORUS"
Story by Harry Chandlee & B. Laub.
THRILLS! DRAMA! PLOT!

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGFOO, Capt. Sorensen, will leave on Sunday, July 9, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, July 10, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Steamer KIANGWAH, Captain McArthur, will leave on Monday, July 10, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. WOSANG, 1,783 Tons, Captain Dawson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on Tuesday, July 11, at about midnight. For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight Department.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Indo-China S.N. Co.'s LOONGWO, 2,925 tons, Capt. Holmwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's wharf on Wednesday July 12, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Cen. 241 Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, July 13, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, July 14, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The Steamer HSIN KIANGTE[illegible], Capt. Philip, will leave on Sunday, July 9, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG VIA MANILA.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Str. ARIZONA MARU, 20,000 Tons, Capt. T. Fuchigami, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Y'poo Wharf on July 9, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road, 'Phone C. 4234.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. TAISHUN, Captain Halkett, will leave on Tuesday morning July 11. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

The Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA DAIREN, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's cargo and Passenger Steamer ARABIA MARU, 20,000 Tons, Captain K. Komiya, will be despatched from the No. 9 and 10 Buoys on Weduesday, July 12, at —— For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP VIA HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & LONDON.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo Steamer ATLAS MARU, 10,000 Tons, Capt. S. Kobayashi, will be despatched from the No. 9 and 10 Buoys on Thursday, July 13, at —— For Freight apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road. 'Phone C. 4234.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, JULY 9, 1922

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	U.S.	Reg.
TODAY					
Japan, H'lulu, Canada U. S. A. and Europe	China	15.00			14.30
W'wei, C'foo and T'tsin	Faueang	8.30			8.00
Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U. S. A. & Europe via U. S. A.	China		a14.30		
River ports	Train & Str.	21.00			21.00
TOMORROW					
Ningpo	Hsin Peking		15.00		
Tientsin	Train		17.00		
Hankow	Train		17.00		
Japan Ports	Omi M.	19.00	17.00		18.30
Vladivostok & Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00			17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00			21.00
Tsingtao & Dalny	Saikio M.	9.30			9.00
Hongkong and Canton	Taishun	21.00			21.00
Tuesday, July 11					
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Liangchow	10.30			10.00
Swatow & Hongkong	do		10.30		
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	†Arabia M.	15.00			14.30
Swatow and Hongkong	Kwongsang		17.00		
W'wei, C'foo and T'tsin	Tungchow	13.30	13.30		13.00
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Kwongsang	12.30			12.00
Vladivostok & Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.			17.00
River ports	Train & Str.	21.00			21.00
Newchwang	Chekiang	9.30			9.00
Wednesday, July 12					
H'kong, Straits, India & Europe via Suez	Atlas Maru	16.00			15.30
Hongkong and Canton	Atlas M.	16.00			15.30
W'wei, C'foo and T'tsin	Koonshing	11.30			11.00
Thursday, July 13					
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Suiyang	11.30			11.00
Amoy and Hongkong	do		11.30		
Manila via Hongkong	P. Jackson	14.00			13.30
Swatow & Hongkong	Tingsang		17.00		
Hongkong and Canton	P. Jackson	14.00			13.30
Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	†Siberia M.	12.30			12.00
Newchwang	Loksang	21.00			21.00
Chefoo and Newchwang	Kiukiang	11.30			11.00
Australia & New Zealand Via Hongkong	Suiyang		11.30		
Hongkong	P. Jackson		12.00		
Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U. S. A. and Europe via U.S.A.	†Siberia M.		14.30		14.00
Friday, July 14					
Swatow and Hongkong	Sunning		17.00		
S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	21.00			21.00
Saturday, July 15.					
H'kong, Straits, India & Europe via Suez	Karmala	11.00			10.30
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits Ceylon, India & Europe via Suez	do		p8.30		
Hongkong and Canton	Kanchow	21.00	17.00		21.00
Hongkong	do				
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	E. of Asia	16.00			15.30
Manila Direct	E. of Canada	11.00			10.30
Manila Direct	P. Wilson	17.00			16.30
W'wei, C'foo and T'tsin	Shuntien	8.30	8.30		8.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada	E. of Asia		12.00		11.30
Sunday, July 16.					
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	P. McKinley	18.00			17.00
Japan Ports	Nikko Maru	19.00			18.30
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada,	P. McKinley		a13.30		

A Time fixed provisionally.
B. Registered matters at 5 p.m. on previous day.
C Registered matters at 6 p.m. on previous day.
D. Registered and Parcels at 5 p.m. on previous day.
†Specially marked correspondence only

Shipping Items

YANGTSZE PORTS

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai this morning.

The I-C. s.s. Wosang left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai this morning.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai this morning.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow morning.

The C.N. s.s. Whangpu left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow morning.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshun left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The Dollar s.s. Alice Dollar will leave Chungking for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Kungwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangteen will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Hopsang is due in Shanghai from Hongkong and Swatow today.

The I-C. s.s. Tungshing is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow today.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai by way of Swatow on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Tingsang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow on Tuesday.

The O.S.K. s.s. Arizona Maru which arrived in Shanghai from Tacoma Friday morning, will sail for Manila at 11 o'clock this morning. Passengers are requested to embark before 10 o'clock as they will be mustered by the American Doctor.

The C.N. s.s. Kanchow will leave Hongkong tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai by way of Swatow on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwanglee left Hongkong on Friday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

NORTHERN PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Koonshing is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin on Thursday and is due in Shanghai by way of Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The I-C. s.s. Kwongsang is due in Shanghai from Tsingtao tomorrow morning.

The C.N. s.s. Liangchow left Tsingtao on Friday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchang left Tientsin on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Tsingtao on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming will leave Tientsin tomorrow and is due in Shanghai by way of Chefoo on Thursday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Saikio Maru which arrived in Shanghai yesterday, will sail for Tsingtao and Dairen tomorrow at noon. The tender with outgoing passengers and baggage will leave the Customs jetty at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

JAPAN PORTS

The Blue Funnel s.s. Calchas left Kobe for Dalny, Tsingtao and Shanghai at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Nikko Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and is to dock at the N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday.

INDIAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Banca, from Bombay, left Singapore at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, July 1 and is due in Shanghai tomorrow afternoon.

The P. & O. s.s. Dilwara, from Bombay, left Singapore on Saturday morning, July 1 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai about Wednesday.

The B.I. s.s. Japan, from Calcutta, was expected to leave Hongkong for Amoy and Shanghai yesterday.

The P. & O. s.s. Soudan, from Bombay, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai at daylight today.

The P. & O. s.s. Sicilia is expected to leave Bombay for the Straits, Hongkong and Shanghai next Saturday.

EUROPEAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Devanha sailed from London on Friday, June 23, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on August 2.

The Ben Line s.s. Benavon, from London, left Singapore on Friday, June 30 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on or about July 14.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Diomed, from Liverpool, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai Tuesday at noon.

The Glen Line s.s. Pembrokeshire is due in Shanghai from London and Genoa on August 6.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Pyrrhus which arrived in Shanghai from Hankow yesterday, will sail for London, Amsterdam and Antwerp next Thursday.

The P. & O. s.s. Novara was expected to sail from London on Friday, July 7 and is due to arrive in Shanghai on August 16.

The Glen Line m.v. Glenluce, outbound from London, left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The Glen Line s.s. Glenshane, from London, will leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai tomorrow.

The Norwegian, Africa and Australia Line s.s. Teneriffa, from Christiania, left Hongkong on Thursday morning and is due in Shanghai this morning.

The Lloyd Triestino s.s. Nippon is due in Shanghai from Trieste and ports tomorrow.

The M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon, with the French mails of June 2, left Hongkong at 6 o'clock Friday evening and is due in Shanghai about 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The steamer will dock at the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf.

The M.M. s.s. Chambord will sail from Shanghai for Marseilles and ports on July 22, at 8:30 a.m. The tender with outgoing passengers and hand baggage will leave the French Mail jetty at 9 o'clock Friday night, July 21. Heavy baggage should be delivered to the Company's godown before Friday noon.

The P. & O. s.s. Karmala will sail from Shanghai for London and ports on Saturday, July 15. Heavy baggage must be delivered to the lighter at the Customs jetty between 2 and 3 o'clock Friday afternoon, July 14.

AMERICAN LINES

The China Mail s.s. Nanking was due to sail from San Francisco on Wednesday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on July 30.

The Adl. Line s.s. President Grant (ex Pine Tree State) was due to sail from Seattle yesterday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on July 25.

The Adl. Line s.s. Stanley left New York for Yokohama on June 30.

The Dollar s.s. Bessie Dollar left Vancouver on June 28 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on July 27.

The Dollar s.s. Robert Dollar left Yokohama on July 4 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai next Wednesday, the 12th.

The Dollar s.s. Magaret Dollar sailed from the Straits for Port Said on July 3.

The P.M. s.s. President Wilson (ex Empire State) which sailed from San Francisco on June 24, is due at Yokohama today and in Shanghai on July 14.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Oanfa, from New York, left Tsingtao at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon and is due in Shanghai at daylight today. The steamer will dock at the Holt's Wharf.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Canada left Vancouver on June 30 and is due in Shanghai by way of Yokohama and Kobe on July 15.

The China Mail s.s. China arrives off Woosung from Hongkong this morning and will sail for San Francisco in the afternoon. The tender with outgoing passengers will leave the Customs jetty at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The liner is due in San Francisco by way of Nagasaki, Yokohama and Honolulu on July 31.

The Dollar s.s. Grace Dollar left Kobe for Pacific Coast on July 3.

The Adl. Line s.s. President Jefferson which sailed from Shanghai on June 18, arrived in Seattle on July 4.

The Adl. Line s.s. Radnor arrived at Cebu from Manila on July 7.

The Adl. Line s.s. Coaxet, enroute for New York, arrived at Marseilles from Singapore on July 3.

The Adl. Line s.s. William Penn left Hongkong for Manila on Wednesday.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Russia is expected to leave Vancouver next Thursday and is due in Shanghai by way of Japan ports on July 28.

The P.M. s.s. President Cleveland sailed from Shanghai yesterday and is due to arrive in San Francisco by way of Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on July 27.

The Adl. Line s.s. President Jackson which sailed from Seattle on June 24, will leave Kobe today and is due in Shanghai about 2:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The steamer will dock at the China Merchants' Central Wharf and sails for Hongkong and Manila on Thursday.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO. SAN FRANCISCO

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REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC AND NEW YORK FREIGHT SERVICE

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S.S. "HAROLD DOLLAR" July 7

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK via HONGKONG, MANILA SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA

S.S. "ROBERT DOLLAR" July 15
S.S. "ESTHER DOLLAR" last half August.

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Steamer	Leave S'hai	Arrive Vanc'r	Connecting with	Leave Quebec	Arrive S'hampton C'bourg
E. Asia	July 15	July 31	E. France	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
E. Canada	July 29	Aug. 14	E. Scotland	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
E. Russia	Aug. 12	Aug. 28	E. France	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
E. Australia	Aug. 26	Sept. 11	E. Scotland	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
E. Asia	Sept. 9	Sept. 25	E. France	Oct. 3	Oct. 10

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS THEREAFTER, WITH SAME CONNECTIONS THROUGH TO EUROPE.
E. France and E. Scotland arrive Hamburg two days later than Southampton.

TO HONGKONG VIA MANILA

Empress of Canada	July 15
Empress of Russia	July 29
Empress of Australia	Aug. 13
Empress of Asia	Aug. 26
Empress of Canada	Sept. 9

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS THEREAFTER

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Via Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Seattle
"PRESIDENT MCKINLEY" (X-Keystone State, Capt. January)	July 16	Aug. 1
"PRESIDENT JACKSON" (X-Silver State, Capt. Griffith)	July 30	Aug. 15
"PRESIDENT GRANT" (X-Pine Tree State, Capt. Jensen)	Aug. 13	Aug. 29.
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON" (X-Wenatchee, Capt. Nichols)	Aug. 27	Sept. 12
"PRESIDENT MADISON" (X-Bay State, Capt Quinn)	Sept. 10	Sept. 26

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE TO HONGKONG AND MANILA

	Leave Shanghai
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	July 13
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	July 27
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Aug. 10
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Aug. 24
"PRESIDENT MCKINLEY"	Sept. 7

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S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ex-GOLDEN STATE..July 8
S.S. PRESIDENT WILSON ex-EMPIRE STATE .....July 29
S.S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN ex-HOOSIER STATE ....Aug. 26

FOR HONGKONG via MANILA.

S.S. PRESIDENT WILSON ex-EMPIRE STATE ....July 16
S.S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN ex-HOOSIER STATE ....Aug. 13
S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ex-GOLDEN STATE ..Sept 3

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA

S.S. "HEFFRON" ..... July 15..
LOADING HANKOW JULY 12

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ALONG THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "SIBERIA MARU" ..via Dairen .....July 13
S.S. "TENYO MARU" ...via Nagasaki .....July 24
S.S. "KOREA MARU" ..via Nagasaki ..... Aug. 3
S.S. "SHINYO MARU" via Nagasaki ..... Aug. 18

FOR HONGKONG

S.S. "TENYO MARU direct ..... July 8
S.S. "KOREA MARU via Manila ..... July 16
S.S. "SHINYO MARU" via Manila ..... July 31
S.S. "TAIYO MARU" via Manila ..... Aug. 24

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For San Francisco And Los Angeles via Japan Ports:
S.S. "WEST FARALON" July 25th

From San Francisco And Los Angeles via Japan Ports:
S.S. "WEST IVAN" July 11th
S.S. "BEARPORT" Aug. 10th

For Hongkong, Philippine Islands, Saigon, Singapore And Java Ports:
S.S. "WEST IVAN" July 14th
S.S. "BEARPORT" Aug. 12th

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(Subject to change)

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S.S. "CHINA" .....July 9 Sept. 19 Nov. 30
S.S. "NANKING" .....Aug. 13 Oct. 28 Jan. 2

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "NANKING" .....July 31 Oct. 10 Dec. 19
S.S. "CHINA" .....Sept. 5 Nov. 16 Jan. 27

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Agent Central 5313

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N. Y. K. LINE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE
Kitano Maru .....July. 17 — Haruna Maru .....July. 31
*Tsuyama Maru ..end of July
FOR VICTORIA AND SEATTLE
Yokohama Maru ....July. 31 — Kaga Maru .....Aug. 23
FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL (Calling at Dairen and Japan ports).
Toba Maru .....End of July (Cargo only)
FOR SOUTH AMERICA VIA DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN FROM KOBE
Wakasa Maru ....End of July for Cargo only
FOR JAPAN
Kamo Maru .....July 14 — Hakuai Maru .....July. 19
Nikko Maru .....July. 15 — Kumano Maru .....July. 22
Chikugo Maru .....July 18 — Takeshima Maru ....July. 23
FOR HONGKONG DIRECT.
Yokohama Maru ....July. 16
FOR AUSTRALIA, sailing from Hongkong
Yoshino Maru .....July. 18 — Aki Maru .....Aug. 15

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FROM PORTLAND, ORE., U. S.A.
S.S. "NIELS NIELSEN".....July 10th
S.S. "LUISE NIELSEN".....July 14th
S.S. "HANNA NIELSEN".....July 29th
FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND PORTLAND
S.S. "LUISE NIELSEN".....July 19th
S.S. "HANNA NIELSEN".....August 3rd
FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND PORTLAND VIA MANILA.
S.S. "NIELS NIELSEN".....July 16th

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S.S. "EASTERN SAILOR" ..... July 25, 1922
S.S. "WEST KADER" ..... Aug. 8, 1922
S.S. "HANNAWA" ..... Sept. 8, 1922

From Portland
S.S. "EASTERN SAILOR" ..... July 23, 1922
S.S. "WEST KADER" ..... Aug. 6, 1922
S.S. "HANNAWA" ..... Sept. 6, 1922

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O. S. K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE. For London, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp via H'kong, S'pore, Colombo and Port Said.
S.S. "ATLAS MARU" ..... July 13
FOR NEW YORK. Via Japan Ports. Panama and San Francisco.
S.S. HAGUE MARU" ..... Aug. 14
FOR TACOMA & SEATTLE. ViaDairen, Japan Ports, Victoria, & Vancouver.
S.S. "ARABIA MARU" ..... July 12
FOR HONGKONG
S.S. ARIZONA MARU" ....(Via Manila) .....July 9
S.S. "MANILA MARU" ..(Direct to Hongkong) July 19
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. Tsingtau Tientsin & Dairen
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ..... July 15
FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" ..... July 17
FOR JAPAN FOR KOBE VIA DAIREN.
S.S. "ANDES MARU" .....(Via Dairen) .....July 16

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Shipping Office. 2 Canton Road..... Phone Central 4234
Wharf Office. 26 Yangtszepoo Road. ....Phone East 208 and 212.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

P. & O.

British India (Apcar) and E. & A. S.S. Lines

Future Sailings for	Steamship	Sailing about
Marseilles, London, Antwerp—via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon and Egypt.	KARMALA KASHGAR SARDINIA DEVANHA	July 15 July 27 Aug. 12 Aug. 26
Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits and Colombo.	SOUDAN KASHGAR	July 15 July 27
Calcutta—via Kobe.	JAPAN	July 15
Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang.	JANUS JAPAN	July 8 Aug. 3
Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong.	ST. ALBANS EASTERN ARAFURA	Aug. 3 Aug. 31 Oct. 5

*P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.

Steamers and Dates liable to be altered or cancelled without notice

For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents, Union Building, 1 Canton Rd.

Telephones: General: Central 169; Passage: Central 2510; Freight: Central 2069

M. M.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
SERVICES CONTRACTUELS.

Mail Steamer	Next Sailings from Marseilles	Probable Arrival at Shanghai	Probable Sailing From Shanghai
CHAMBORD			22nd July
ANDRE LEBON	2nd June	10th July	5th August
AMBOISE	16th June	24th July	19th August
CORDILLERE	30th June	7th August	2nd Sept.
AMAZONE	14th July	21st August	16th Sept.
ANGKOR	28th July	4th September	30th Sept.

LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats)
COMMISSAIRE P. LECOCQ will leave Shanghai on the 23rd of July (Havre, Dunkirk and Antwerp).
LIEUTENANT DE LA TOUR expected Shanghai on the 9th of July.
Steamers and dates subject to alteration without notice.
Tel. 3260 Shipping Department. Tel. 987 Passenger Department.
OFFICES: 9 French Bund.
Consignation Tran it Representation.

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON VIA PANAMA
S.S. "SURUGA" ..... END OF JULY
For rates and particulars apply to
THE BARBER S. S. LINES, INC.
THE ADMIRAL LINE, Agents.
Cor. Nanking and Kiangse Rds. Tel. C. 5971, 5972 and 5973.

YANGTSZE GORGE SERVICE

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT
From Ichang to Chungking and Return
★ S.S. MEI REN ★
(Newly Constructed, Completed March 1922)
One of the largest and finest equipped steamers in this service. Specially built and fitted with every modern appliance and equipment for Safety and Comfort of Passengers. Cuisine Unexcelled.

Sailings Approximately every seven days from Ichang. Stay of steamer at Chungking about 48 hours.

For information regarding freight or Passage Apply to
AGENTS
HANKOW: L. C. Gillespie & Sons — ICHANG: L. C. Gillespie & Sons — CHUNGKING: China & Java Export Co.
Pacific Mail Steamship Company
or
American-West China Navigation Company
1-B Nanking Road, Shanghai. Phone C. 5056. C. 5057.

Ichang—Chungking

Yangtsze Gorges
The most spectacular inland water trip in the world
Particularly delightful at this season of the year.
Travel by the modern Freight and Passenger Steamers
"Robert Dollar II" and "Alice Dollar"
between Ichang and Chungking
S.S. "Alice Dollar" expected to sail from Shanghai direct for Chungking, on or about July 12th
All Modern Comforts *Excellent Cuisine*
Through Passenger Tickets may be booked at the office of the
Robert Dollar Company
Shanghai, Hankow — Tientsin, Peking
American Express Company
Shanghai — Tientsin — Peking.

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, JULY 9, 1922

High Water at Woosung Bar
(The night tides are higher than the day tides, they are abou equal between 4 and 5 o'clock).
Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
		0h. 15m.	8ft. 4in.

High Water at Tungsang Lightship
(The night tides are higher than the day tides).
Approximate rise, 5 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H.	A.M. M.	P.M H.	P.M M.
11	23	11	43

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
7.2 p.m.	5.5 a.m.	5h. 5m.	7h. 5m.	4h. 20m.	7h. 50m.

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai.
For July 29.69 in.
754.3 mm.

Meteorological Reports

SICCAWEI

July 9, 1922.	July 7.		July 8.	
Sun rises today at 5.4	16.00	21.00	4.00	9.00
Sun sets today at 19.6	(120 EGC)		(120 EGC)	
(inches	29.64	29.72	29.73	29.77
Barometer (variation for 24 hrs.	†0.02	†0.08	†0.14	†0.13
at 32° F. (variation for 12 hrs.	†0.05	†0.08	†0.09	†0.05
Wind—direction	N	NNE	NNE	NNE
Wind—miles per hour	11.2	5.6	0.6	5.0
Temperature (Fahr.)	78°6	70°4	67°3	77†6
Humidity %	73	98	100	77
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	0	6	4	10
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	0.02	—	—	—

SICCAWEI ABRIDGED REPORT

July 7.	Mean 1922	Variation	24 hrs. Previous average same period
Rainfall (inches)	29.65	†0.01	29.68
Temperature (Max. 68°0)	75°5	†3°7.	79°2
(Fahr.) (Min. 83°0)			
Total rainfall, since Jan. 1 to midnight before last (inches)	26.04	0.04	24.49

Passengers Arrived

Per C. M. s.s. Hsin Kiangteen from Ningpo: Mr. Lavers.

Per C. N. s.s. Luchow from Hongkong: Mr and Mrs. McFarland, Miss McFarlance, Mrs. Dennin, Mr. Cheale.

Per I-C. s.s. Sutwo from Hankow: Messrs. T. C. Shung, G. G. Straebe, A. Van der Veen; from Kiukiang: Messrs. Brown, Muller, Martin, Rumsby; from Wuhu: Mr. S. A. L. McCandless.

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin from Hankow: Mr. E. J. Graham.

Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru from San Francisco: Mr. and Mrs. S. Asakoshi, Messrs. W. Daniel, C. J. Eskeline, R. M. Ewing, Mrs. L. A. Hamlyn, Miss S. Harada, Messrs. Y. Hibari, M. Ikeda, R. Inamoto, K. Kimura, Mr. and Mrs. T. Kunigi and two children, Messrs. H. Kusama, K. Nakagawa and Mrs. A. Nara and two children, Mr. Pang Shan-chun, Dr. W. S. Parsons, Messrs. J. Shaddock, M. Wada, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Woodyard and infant, Mrs. M. B. Young; Through for Hongkong: Messrs Ashley Carter, J. J. Moisan, R Weu'thoff, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Sly.

N. Y. K.

SUMMER EXCURSION
between
SHANGHAI AND JAPAN
June 15th—September 14th.

SPECIAL RATE:—First Class Only

SHANGHAI TO NAGASAKI	and return	$ 75.00	
" " MOJI	" "	100.00	
" " KOBE	" "	130.00	
" " YOKOHAMA	" "	150.00	

available for 3 months, including the date of issue to the date of re-embarkation. Stop-over will be allowed at any port of call.

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'Phone: North 1159 and 2729.

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Canadian National Railways

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VANCOUVER TO MONTREAL DAILY
an all steel train DeLuxe offering the best in comfort, Convenience and safety. The New and Different Route Across Canada linking the Pacific with Altantic. We shall be glad to plan your trip, advise as to cost, also furnish literature and all detail on application to
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GENERAL TRAFFIC OFFICES
GLEN LINE BUILDING, THE BUND SHANGHAI
PHONE CENTRAL 6078

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents.
July 9	4.00	San Francisco	†China	Am. China Mail
July 9	—	New York via P'ma	Delagoa Dollar	Jap. N. Y. K.
July 10	—	New York via Suez	Keelung	Br. B. & S.
July 12	—	Tacoma	Arabia Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
July 12	—	Vancouver	Can. Inventor	Br. B. & S.
July 13	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
July 14	—	New York via P'ma	Wytheville	Am. Adl. Line
July 15	—	New York via P'ma	Heffron	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
July 15	—	New York via Suez	Robert Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
July 15	—	Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.
July 16	—	Portland, Ore.	Niel Nielsen	Nor. Lumber
July 16	—	Seattle	†Pre. McKinley	Am. Adl. Line
July 19	—	Franco, Portland	Luise Nielsen	Nor. Lumber Co.
July 20	—	New York via Suez	Cyclops	Br. B. & S.
July 24	—	San Francisco	†Tenyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
July 25	—	Los Angeles	W. Faralon	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
July 29	—	San Francisco	†Pre. Wilson	Am. S. & B.
July 29	—	Vancouver	†E. of Canada	Br. C.P.S.
July 30	—	Seattle	†Pre. Jackson	Am. Adl. Line
July 31	—	Seattle	Yokohama M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Aug. 3	—	San Francisco	†Korea Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Aug. 3	—	Franco, Portland	Niels Nielsen	Nor. Lumber Co.
Aug. 7	—	Vancouver	Can. Freighter	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 13	—	Seattle	†Pre. Grant	Am. Adl. Line
Aug. 13	—	San Francisco	†Nanking	Am. China Mail
Aug. 14	—	New York	Hanna Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Aug. 18	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Aug. 23	—	Seattle	Kaga Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Aug. 28	—	Vancouver	†E. of Australia	Br. C.P.S.
Aug. 26	—	San Francisco	†P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 27	—	Seattle	†P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. Line
Sep. 10	—	Seattle	†P. Madison	Am. Adl. Line

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July	9	10.00*	Moji, Kobe	Kutsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
July	11	—	N'saki, N., Y'hama	Omi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
July	14	—	Kobe	Kamo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
July	15	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Nikko Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
July	15	—	Kobe	Japan	Br. M. M. & Co.
July	16	—	Moji, Kobe	Andes Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
July	18	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
July	19	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kamo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
July	19	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Hakuai Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
July	22	—	Moji, K., Osaka	Kumano M.	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

July	9	10.00*	Calcutta	Kutsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
July	13	—	Antwerp, ports	Pyrrhus	Br. B. & S.
July	13	—	Hamburg, ports	Atlas Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
July	14	—	Singapore, Java	West Ivan	Am. B. & B.
July	15	—	Bombay	Soudan	Fr. M. M. Cie
July	15	—	London	†Karmala	Br. M. M. & Co.
July	15	—	Liverpool, ports	Oanfa	Br. B. & S.
July	15	—	Rotterdam, ports	Oldekerk	Dut. H. C. T. Co.
July	15	—	Calcutta	Japan	Br. M. M. & Co.
July	17	—	London, etc.	Kitano Maru	Br. M. M. & Co.
July	20	—	Hamburg, ports	Calchas	Br. B. & S.
July	22	8.30*	Marseilles	†Chambord	Fr. M. M. Cie
July	23	—	Antwerp, ports	C. P. Lacocq	Fr. M. M. Cie
July	25	—	Antwerp, ports	Elpenor	Br. B. & S.
July	27	—	Liverpool	Keemun	Br. B. & S.
July	27	—	London	†Kashgar	Br. M. M. & Co.
July	31	—	Marseilles,	Haruna Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Aug.	1	—	Hamburg, ports	Glenbeg	Br. G.L.E.A.
Aug.	3	—	Hamburg, ports	Glaucus	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	4	—	Hamburg, ports	Radnorshire	Br. G.L.E.A.
Aug.	5	—	Marseilles	†Andre Lebon	Fr. M.M. Cie
Aug.	10	—	Antwerp	Mentor	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	12	—	London	†Sardinia	Fr. M.M. Cie
Aug.	12	—	Liverpool	Ningchow	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	12	—	Java, Pports	Bearport	Am. S. & B.
Aug.	15	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Zosma	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
Aug.	17	—	Hamburg	Machaon	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	19	—	Marseilles	†Amboise	Fr. M.M. Cie
Aug.	21	—	Antwerp	Dromed	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	26	—	London	†Devanha	Br. M. M. & Co.
Aug.	28	—	Liverpool	Tiftan	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	31	—	Hamburg	Thesens	Br. B. & S.
Sep.	2	—	Marseilles	†Cordiliere	Fr. M.M. Cie
Sep.	15	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Sembilan	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
Sep.	30	—	Marseilles	†Angkor	Fr. M. M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July	9	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Kiangteen	Br. B. & S.
July	9	11.00*	Manila and H'kong	Arizona Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
July	10	5.15	Ningpo	Hsin Ningsaso	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
July	10	5.15	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
July	11	5.00	Ningpo	Yungshin	Br. N.S.S.N. Co.
July	11	noon	S. H'kong, C'ton	Liangchow	Br. B. & S.
July	11	3.00	S. H'kong, C'ton	Kwongsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
July	11	—	Hongkong, Canton	Taishun	Chi. C. M. S. N.
July	13	—	Hongkong, Manila	Pre. Jackson	Am. Adl. Line
July	13	1.00	A. H'kong, C'ton	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.
July	15	D.L.	S. H'kon, C'ton	Sunning	Br. B. & S.
July	15	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Canada	Br. C. P. S.
July	16	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Kanchow	Br. B. & S.
July	16	—	Hongkong	Yokohama M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
July	16	—	Manila & Hongkong	P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
July	16	—	Manila & Hongkong	Korea Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
July	25	—	Hongkong & Manila	E. Sailor	Am. C. P. S. Co.
July	27	—	Hongkong & Manila	P. Grant	Am. Adl. Line
July	29	—	Manila & Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br. C. P. S.
July	31	—	Hongkong	†Nanking	Am. China Mail
July	31	—	Manila & Hongkong	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July	9	10.00	*W. C'foo, T'tsin	Fausang	Br. J. M. & Co.
July	10	noon	Tsingtao, Dairen	Saikio Maru	Jap. S.M.R. Co.
July	11	noon	Tsingtao	Luchow	Br. B. & S.
July	11	3.00	W. C'foo. T'tsin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
July	11	noon	Newchwang	Chekiang	Br. B. & S.
July	11	3.00	Tsingtao	Hopsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
July	13	1.00	Chefoo, N'chwang	Kiukiang	Br. B. & S.
July	14	2.00	Tsingtao, Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R. Co.
July	15	D.L.	Tsingtao	Szechuen	Br. B. & S.
July	15	10.00	*W. C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

July	9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi. C. M. S. N.
July	10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi. C. M. S. N.
July	10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Sutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
July	10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
July	11	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Kiangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July	11	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Wosang	Br. J. M. & Co.
July	11	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
July	11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tehhsing	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
July	12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July	12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
July	12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Whangpu	Br. B. & S.
July	13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangshun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July	13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
July	13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
July	14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kungwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
July	14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
July	15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
July	15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
July	16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July	17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July	17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT D.L.—DAYLIGHT

*A. M.
†CARRYING MAIL.

Men Of War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
F. N B.	July 3	Altair	Fr. Sloop.
Mc. W.	Mar. 20	Cricket	Br. Gunboat
	June 12	D. de Lagree	Fr. Gunboat
2 C	June 25	Fco. Alava	Am. Gunboat
N. S. N. B.	June	Huron	Am. Cruiser
	June 25	Isabel	Am. Yacht
Mc. W.	Mar. 22	Mantis	Br. Gunboat
O D		Scorch	Jap. Gunboat
Y. T. P. W.	May 24	Toba	Br. Gunboat

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AUCTIONS

Monday 10th July In Rear Salesroom Commencing at 10 a.m.
GOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES.

Including:—

White enamelled mirror door wardrobe, dressing table, chest of drawers, tile top washstand, Commode, night table, (all one design), Mahogany stained bed room suite (8 pces.) Mahogany stained sideboard, white painted glass door book case, folding card table, Hat & umbrella stand, Hall seat, Heating stove, Cooking stove, Morris Rocking Chair, Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite (7 pieces), Mahogany stained dining table, dining room chairs, fire brasses, large flat top desk, Lawn mower, Pictures, Books, White painted—single wooden bedstead, (with mattress) Mahogany stained single wooden beds, (with mattresses), Crockery Ware, Glass Ware, & Good Sundries.

Now on view

LADIES NEW DRESSES, ETC.

On Tuesday, July 11th.
at 10 a.m.
A splendid assortment of Ladies New Dresses and Costumes, etc. imported from Paris and New York.

Comprising:—

Georgette, black satin velvet, brown serge, brown and grey wool jersey suits, white velvet, poplins, navy blue and voile dresses, also muslin, silk, crepe de chine and lace dresses, white net silver evening dress sequin evening dress, feathers, corsets, etc.

On view Monday.

IN FRONT SALESROOM

On Wednesday, July 12th
at 10 p.m.
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES

1 White enamelled bedroom suite, Oak sideboard, dinner table and chairs, bookcase, writing desk, oval side table, flower stand, chesterfield couch and easy chairs, card table, folding table, cooking stove, heating stove, wardrobes, dressing tables, chests of drawers, large teak flat desk, Large oak bookcase, oak letter filing cabinet, teak letter filing cabinet, teak letter file stand, large mirror door sideboard, new ice chest, 2 tapestry covered easy chairs, single bedsteads, perambulator, 1 Goddard patent hammock, brass samovar, Lace curtains, wooden single bedsteads, Hatstand, round tables, Drawing room suite, and a large quality of sundries.

also

1 Milners Safe 2.6 X 2.6 X 2.0, 1 Milners Safe 2.2 X 1.8 X 1.8, 1 Underwood No. 5 typewriter, 1 Royal No. 5 typewriter, Russian keyboard, 1 Lawn Mower, 1 Gold bronzed 4 post bedstead, 1 White enamelled bedstead with Simmons springs, 1 Organ.

On view Tuesday.

SUNDRY GOODS AUCTION

On Wednesday, July 12th.
at 2.30 p.m.

4 Kegs Amanil Skyblue 2G, 1st. Quality, 1 Case Green Dye, 12 Stocking Machines, 1 Case Decorated Enamelled Washbasins, 1 Case Perfume, 1 Case Meat Choppers 4 Bales Old Seat Springs, 3 Dozen Razors, 6 Doz. Waist Belts, 56 Sheets Upholstery Leather, 19 Cases Stove Polish, 3 Cases Sardines, 10 Old Motor Car Tyres, Caps, Oil, Ink, Paint, Stockings, Hair Pins, Toilet Powder, Flavors, 1 Case Egyptian Cigarettes etc.,

and

2 American Porcelain Radiets vapour baths with fittings complete & 1 Electric Bed Arch.

Now on view.

AUCTIONS OF CARGO

OUR NEW CARGO AUCTION ROOMS MEASURING ABOUT
40 ft x 40 ft and 15 ft high
LIGHT-AIRY-AND-ATTRACTIVE ARE NOW OPEN AND BEING WELL ATTENDED. CARGO (SOUND OR DAMAGED) OF ANY KIND RECEIVED AT ANY TIME AND SOLD IN AUCTIONS HELD EVERY WEDNESDAY
at 2.30 p.m.

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.
No. 45 Kiangse Road

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, and Appraisers

Having been favoured with instructions from
THE CONCERNED
Will sell by Public Auction
at
NO. 14 SOOCHOW ROAD
On Monday, the 10th July 1922.
Commencing at 10 a.m.
and
Continuing at 2.30 p.m.
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE & EFFECTS
(part of the furniture manufactured by 'Arts & Crafts, and Weeks & Co.)

Comprising:—

HALL:—Carved marble top jar diniere stands and teapoys large wall mirrors, brass jardinieres, electric fans and drops, etc., etc.

SMOKING ROOM:—Matting on floor, box ottaman, easy chairs, brass top teapoys, round tables, wall mirrors, serge curtains, brass and porcelain ornaments,

SEATING ROOM:—Matting on floor, brass fender with guard seats, large mirrors, double spring tapestry covered Chesterfield couch and easy chairs, carved cherrywood round tables, jardiniere stands, marble-top teapoys, lacquered screens, reading lamps, smoking sets, lace curtains, large clossonne vase, wall plates, pictures, etc., etc.

DANCING HALL:—Mantle mirrors, silk tapestry covered double spring Chesterfield couch and easy chairs, brass top teapoy and centre tables, large wall mirrors, cosy corner, carved cherrywood jardiniere stands, lace curtains, brass jardiniere, pictures, ornaments, brass cuspidores, etc., etc.

6 BEDROOMS:—Matting on floor, single and double mirror door wardrobes, mirror back dressing tables, chest of drawers, marble top washstands, escritoire, centre tables, large and small easy chairs, couches with cushions, teapoys, bedroom chairs, lace curtains with poles and rings, pictures, and vases, cuspidors, ornaments, etc., etc.

6 BATH ROOMS:—Large and small linen cupboards, medicine chests, shoe cabinet and shelves, pedestals, toilet sets, commodes, etc.

PANTRY & KITCHEN AS USUAL and electric light throughout.

also

One piano pianola
7 Enamelled iron baths
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MAGAZINE

The China Press

大陸報

AUTOMOBI

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JULY 9, 1922

Bruce Hopper Takes Us Through "China's Back Door"

By Bruce Hopper

XVI.

"On the Yangtsze,
Second Day,
April 21, 6:45 a.m.

"BREAKING camp. The Shans repaired the boat while we had breakfast."

"6:47 a.m.

"Rapid 52. A bad boulder in the middle. Trees begin to appear, and the mountains are less steep. We have named our boat Shen-Shui, the Water God."

"8:30 a.m.

"We are tied to a Chinese sand-beach, while the Shans cook their breakfast. They put lighted incense sticks all around the gunwales, the bow and the stern. They are now sacrificing a rooster, repeating incantations. The chief has cut the rooster's throat, and is letting the blood drip, first on the bow, then the oars, then the stern. They pull feathers and stick and smear them all over the boat. It begins to look like an orgy. Now they are scalding the rooster. There must be a hell-busting rapid ahead to demand all this ceremony."

"10:45 a.m.

"The Shans took more than two hours over their chicken, and then volunteered to kill us when we tried to hurry them. We got out the rifle and the dah and Lo-Ma grabbed the Chinese cleaver. Nothing happened, and we got under way. We will fix these fellows at Macheng."

ROCKS AND WAVES

"10:50 a.m.

"Rapid 53. Very nasty, with rocks and high waves. We scrubbed through backwards."

"1:20 p.m.

"Rapid 64 was immense. Flash tried a picture just as we were caught in the rush, but Lo-Ma got his head in the way. We banged him and knuckled him but he only clung tighter to the gunwale.

"We had sardines, cold rice and Chinese peanut-brittle for lunch in the boat as we are trying to make up the two hours lost in the chicken ceremony."

"5:00 p.m.

"Arriving at Macheng."

"8:30 p.m.

"Camp, Macheng is a small dump for such prominence on the map. We are on the beach. The village is on the first shelf, and the French Catholic mission on the second, surrounded by rice paddies. The priest has gone to Yunnanfu, where there must be a conference.

"Our boatmen have been so ornery today we decided to get others here. It has been a battle for supremacy. They started off with a two-hour delay over the chicken rites and later tried to pick up a goitered monstrosity who yelled from the bank that he wanted to go down river. We had Chung inform them that we were masters of the boat and would decide who could ride in it and told the would-be passenger to make himself scarce. The Shans then sat down on strike. We smoked and read and pretty soon they shoved off.

STRATEGY WINS

"They also had the crust to tell us if we wanted any lunch to cook it while they were having breakfast, to which polite rejoinder we suggested we would stop when and where we pleased. Chung had fearful wind up, saying the Shans have a habit of killing people, but we stiffened his spine. He is getting more nervy in handling the rough fellows.

"This afternoon the Shans loafed between rapids, making us much later than necessary" (although we have already gained a week's traveling time on the mule schedule via Yung Pei). On arriving here they demanded their twenty-five dollars and declared that they would go on to San Tui Tze only if paid ten dollars extra.

"We raged on the beach. We swore by the Water God we would not give them a cent at this place. If they wanted any pay at all, we told them they would have to go on to San Tui Tze, where they want to go anyway for they live there and don't know a soul here in Macheng. They didn't believe us, of course, and stood around looking fierce.

"In the meantime Chung and I pow-wowed with boatmen in the village (a sorry looking outfit whom I would not trust in the rapids; they are afraid and admit it) and got some of them to agree to risk it for two dollars apiece. We never intended to use them; they don't look capable of driving a toy boat in a bath-tub.

"One of the mission converts talked to our Shan boatmen and told them to be honest with foreigners or their pay would be cut whereas if they gave good service they would get 'cumsha,' and cited a case he knew that occurred in Huli Chou. That was the convincing argument, for these fellows had never seen foreigners, much less served them. They toned down immediately.

THE COOKING PANS

"Then there was the incident of the cooking pans. The Shans were boiling rice in one of our pans, and we raised a row. They were very meek, saying they were poor (usual plea in India), and had only borrowed pans in the villages upriver, but here they knew no one. Then they asked permission to use our pans for their breakfast, which we did not grant for half an hour. Instead, they asked Chung to 'ask' us for a little more money if they took us to San Tui Tze—which is the correct attitude.

"Flash and I were determined to let the boat rot and guard the stores with the rifle and dah before giving in to these highbinders. I think we will get them trimmed down to size tomorrow, and they might even go the five hundred miles more to Sui Fu. They are crack rivermen, afraid of nothing—up till tonight not even of us. The threat to kill us was absurd while we were sitting on the gun, but they may do us the 'dirty' in some unpleasant way.

"We certainly are learning how to treat the natives in the wilds. Give an inch and you will lose a mile. Take the offensive and drive hard. The white man's prestige is unknown in these remote places. It is a question of personal dominance. If you show weakness you go to the wall, and there is no friendly arm of the law to rescue you until after the damage is done.

"Well, well, another moonlight night on the river bank; another rapid just below us, and tomorrow another splendid day of that sport of sports, shooting the rapids in the swirl and wafting through the scenery like we were going somewhere. Won't Gus be sore!"

THERE'S SOME GOOD IN THE WORLD AFTER ALL

THE DAILY PAPER
17 MURDERS! FOUR KIDNAPINGS & 3 LOVE SCANDALS!
SLAYS HIS THREE WIVES AND TAKES POISON HIMSELF
6 DIE IN CAFE BRAWL
SON TESTIFIES MOTHER WIELDED BLOODY AX
POLICE SEARCH FOR MANIAC WHO SLEW FOUR
NEW EVIDENCE IN LOVE TRIANGLE
MOB HEARS LOVE LETTERS TO STRUMPF
GAGS CHILD AND HANGS MOTHER
MUTILATED BODY OF GIRL FOUND IN RIVER
DAUGHTER FIGHTS MOTHER FOR CHAUFFEURS LOVE
CAVE MAN CHOKES BRIDE TO DEATH
BLOODY BATTLE IN POOLROOM

But One Wouldn't Believe It If One Read The Newspapers

Chin Chin

Ma Jongg is a forgiving and forgetting old soul. She says she doesn't get the least flicker of jealousy when Pa Jongg talks about his old girls but she does wish she had the money he spent on them.

• • •

Skirts used to be so long that everyone howled that they attracted germs but all they attract nowdays is attention.

• • •

PA JONGG SEZ:

"After I've heard Ma rave for an hour or so I al'ays come to the conclusion that none of the men who would make perfect husbands are married."

• • •

Horace: Book 1., Ode XI.

"Tu ne quaesieris, scire nefas, quem mihi, quem tibi"

(Revised by Constitutional Amendment.)

Seek not to read the hieroglyphs of Fate,
Nor strive with necromancy's aid to know
The time when Death shall ope the dismal gate
Through which all humankind is doomed to go.
It may be soon; it may be late: today,
Tomorrow or some dim and distant tide
Whose thrall and strife we wot not of; it may
Be while our dreams on dallying moonbeams glide.

Instead, let's search the locker for its store
Of Wilson, Hennessy; or rush the can;
The bootleg brotherhood is at the door—
With what they rub the horse they serve the man.
Tomorrow? Bah! a dull and murky mist!
In liniment Nepenthe keeps a tryst.

ROBINSON CRUSOE

• • •

Sir Conan Doyle says that the United States contains more electricity in the atmosphere, and therefore more spirits, than any other country. Conan evidently didn't meet Mr. Volstead!

• • •

Fair and Warmer!

(American Falls correspondence in Pocatello, Ida. Tribune)

"Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cool, son David, and little daughter, Hazel, of Warm Springs visited relatives here today."

• • •

The Chin Chin boarding house was the scene of an animated discussion on the evils of marriage last night.

Ma Jongg was particularly bitter because Pa had come in early in the afternoon suffering from alcoholic stimulant, more or less.

"Before I married him he said he wanted to be a husband in the worst way," sez Ma, "and he certainly is!"

"You're lucky," jibed in Miss Ima Hoot-Nanny. "I know a groom who installed his dear little bride in a cozey little nest once and then forgot the address. A year later he happened to be in the neighborhood and dropped in to see whether she was there."

"I suppose if she had been gone he'd have sued her for desertion," Ma cut in sarcastic like.

Personally I am a misogynist and so I couldn't help remarking that a home was a great place for any married couple because then they didn't have to fight in public, and when they both came after me with their knitting needles I beat a strategic retreat.

• • •

A Vancouver paper reports that a San Francisco man recently picked up two Chinese laundrymen in his car. Two minutes later he ran full speed into a stone wall and all that could be found in the wreckage was a nut and two washers.

• • •

London is agitated by a discussion as to whether or not churchgoers should be allowed to doze in church. One preacher asserts that he won't disturb them unless they snore. That seems fair enough. A good heifty snorer might wake up the guy in the next pew.

• • •

WINGS

Be like the bird, an instant lighted,
Upon a branch that swings;
He feels it sway, yet sings on unaffrighted,
Knowing he has his wings.
—*Victor Hugo.*

• • •

REMARKABLE REMARKS

"A woman travels the love route by the limited express, but a man insists on stopping off at every little way station for refreshment—and a little change."
— *Helen Rowland.*

"An apple a day will keep the doctor away. An onion a day will keep everybody away."
—*Roy K. Moulton.*

"Take a music bath once or twice a week for a few seasons and you will find that it is to the soul what the water bath is to the body."—*O.W.Holmes.*

Fidelity of the body is as nothing if not reinforced by fidelity of the soul."
—*Dr. Salisbury.*

• • •

A University of Missouri professor has just declared that no new domestic animals have been developed in the last 2,000 years. The professor, we surmise, has never heard of the tea-hound, the lap-dog, the lounge-lizard, the lobby-squat and the jazz snake.

• • •

Many are called, but most of the lot
Would just as soon sleep on as not.

• • •

MacGimple has a friend just over from the United States of Aridity, who, after visiting several of our w.k. soft drink establishments and giving them samples of his signature deposes that here in China the radio code is very simple, consisting only of three letters—*I O U.*

• • •

And we searching for some silver lining to the cumulus of dolor spread over us have just remembered that there's only one more week until we have our vacation. O Gosh!

LARRY

It's A Lonesome Life-A Ghost's Is

By Jas. J. Montague

I accompanied Professor Quince upon one of his recent trips in the interest of psychical research. The town of Chickeroo had been terrorised by a particularly malicious ghost for more than a year. The professor, who knows more about ghosts than any other living mortal, had kindly offered to go up there and drive it away. I went along to carry his books and instruments.

The villagers came to the train to meet us with a half dozen Fords and a number of harrowing stories. The ghost had been making a great deal of trouble. He had broken into cellars—or rather percolated through their walls—and made off with certain spirits to which he could claim no kin.

He had waylaid respectable citizens on the way home from lodge, snatched cigars from their mouths and strolled off through the dark, the glowing end of the still lighted cigars being the only means by which he could be traced, had his victims cared to trace him, which they never did.

Three or four times he had broken up the male quartet that met every Thursday in the I. O. O. F. Hall by standing outside and mingling his voice with that of the singers. He always sang a quarter tone off the key, which, as all members of male quartets know, is acutely distressing.

The professor and I took up our quarters in the house where he was most frequently seen. He arranged his instruments, which consisted of brimstone detectors, dictaphones and devices for measuring mist density, where they would be needed. At 11 o'clock that night I went to bed, the professor sitting up in the downstairs sitting room to await developments.

I was very tired, and must have gone to sleep almost in-

(Continued on Page 3

The Play's The Thing In Soviet Russia Now

By Irene Corbally

WHEN Shakespeare said "the play's the thing," it is safe to say that he never dreamed the Soviet government of the new Russia would consider it so good a thing as to make it the platform from which to direct the education of the masses. The education of the new Russian, for the present, is principally in those subjects that will, first of all, make him a good Russian and a better farmer and worker. An improvement in citizenship and in agriculture is essential for the rehabilitation of Russia. After that, general education is the ideal that will be set up.

Education that is combined with entertainment is the kind most easily digested by a population hungry for both. So in Moscow, the center of New Russia, with a population of about 1,500,000, we find established and playing to capacity houses every night, 40 good-sized theaters.

This is the picture of present-day conditions in Russia which has just been brought to Shanghai by Mr. J. M. Mussin, who left Moscow last January to come to China via the trans-Siberian Railway.

The leaders of the government are not confining themselves to the spoken stage for dissemination of their ideals and hopes for their country. Phonographs by the hundreds are being shipped to the provincial towns and the illiterate, to whom knowledge comes through their eyes and ears, are spoken to intimately, via the record route, by the Russian leaders, thinkers and educators. In these villages there are given, too, in schools and in the open-air, cinema projections of subjects and topics that interest the farmer.

TO PREVENT FAMINE

It is by this method that the government hopes to prevent the recurrence of another such famine as the one from whose ravages Russia is just beginning to recover. Famine in Russia, they say, has been due chiefly, in the past, to peasant ignorance of the necessity for rejuvenating the soil after the plantings of several years have exhausted it and resulted in yearly depreciation and final failure of crops. The movies in Russia today are not tales of love and murder but are educational films of simple methods of scientific farming which the Russian peasantry, with its crude implements, still can follow.

In Moscow, there are more than ten of the 40 theaters that are Central or State theaters, receiving active support from the government. All of these theaters are under the supervision of a committee of the Commissariat for National Education, and through this means, free distribution of tickets to workers is made possible.

The subjects which have been made into plays for the delectation and education of the workers—and all Russia is working today—are principally those dealing with current history, with phases of the Revolution, the government turnover from the autocratic monarchy to the absolute democracy, and other leaves from the page of the new history which Russia is making and which her students are avidly devouring and presenting again in new dramatic form.

Among the new Russian playwrights is the Commissar of Education, himself, Mr. Lunatcharsky who, at present, is acting in his production of "Oliver Cromwell." The Commissar spent a great many years in France and Switzerland and is familiar with the biographies of the national heroes of most of the European nations. Cromwell, England's greatest reformer, splendid inspiration of the band of Puritans who cherished liberty of thought so much that they became exiles rather than relinquish that freedom, is held up as a model and example to Russians by the playwright.

SCHOOL OF REALISM

Evidence of the awakening of Russia's dramatic talent, and her eagerness to grasp all new movements in the theater, is seen in the productions of two of the principal theaters of Moscow, the Moscow Art Theater and the Camera School.

The first named is one of the largest theaters in the capital. It is the home of the advocates of the school of realism, and it emphasises, especially, the force of its productions by its scenery. Details are studied and followed relentlessly. If in a scene in a room is an old house, a family portrait that has been gracing a wall for generations falls from that wall, the aged and faded wall-paper of the room is apparent, in striking contrast with the darker square of paper, now revealed, which the picture has protected through the years.

In the Camera Theater, the school of new realism holds forth. This new realism is a species of futurism but it is not so extreme a branch of the Ism family as the Dada group which startled Paris with their weird expositions and productions last season. In the Camera theater, entire reliance for the action of the piece is put upon the actors, upon their pantomime and gestures. They strive to eliminate scenery and scenic effects entirely. Frequently, the action of the piece proceeds simultaneously on three platforms of varying heights, on the stage. There are no curtains, nor is there a back drop. There is not the suggestion of a room or hall. This is avoided by the grotesque placement of pillars and various obstructions which obtrude upon the vision so that no illusion of a room or a cubicle of any sort is possible.

WHERE STUDENTS PLAY

In conjunction with the Moscow Art theater, where realism prevails, there are operated three studios, really subsidiary theaters which partake somewhat of the nature of practice theaters for the younger actors in the more pretentious productions of the parent theater. These three studios, however, maintain their own individuality for, whereas the Moscow Art theater uses no curtains, the studios cling to these conventional habiliments of the play.

One of the principal pieces produced at the Camera theater is the "Princess Brambula," one of the tales of Hoffman, and designated not a play, but a "caprice by the theater."

The other principal theaters in Moscow include the Musical Drama, Moscow Dramatic Theater, the Moscow Academic Small Theater, the Light Opera and the Comic Theater. The Soviet Republic, in its ambitions to entertain and educate, is not forgetting the world-famous reputation of the Russian Ballet and Russian music. It continues to foster these arts in the Grand Opera and Ballet of Moscow, supported by the government, with the same staff that served under the Czar in the Imperial Ballet. Madame Glitzer, heralded as Pavlowa's successor and Mr. Jukoff, are the two principal exponents of Russian dancing today.

Participation in enjoyment of the productions of all the State theaters is made possible for the poorest workers by the State's distribution of free tickets through the trade unions. A certain portion of the week's tickets is distributed to each trade union. Each union takes its share of tickets for all theaters and hands them over in equitable shares to a committee in every factory whose workers are members of that union. The committee's duty is to see that diligent workers each week receive tickets in a continuous cycle.

Attendance at the theaters is further encouraged by the sale of "cheap" tickets. In all theaters a certain amount of the week's allotment of tickets is sold at low prices. These tickets are placed on sale very early in the morning of a fixed day. Mr. Mussin tells of the line of eager buyers which forms during the night in order that they may take advantage of the sale of a ticket at 5,000 paper roubles, instead of at the regular price of 100,000 paper roubles, although even 100,000 paper roubles today are worth less than one gold rouble whose value is, approximately, 50 cents gold.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

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"I Do"

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("LUCILE")

THE fascination of tradition is no better emphasized than in the age-old custom of veiling the bride.

June time means wedding time! It is the time when fashion racks her imagination for the most exquisite fabrics and laces with which to adorn her bridal Queen.

To-day I am showing you my bridal creation de luxe. Soft, creamy satin with inserts of fine Venetian lace, ally themselves to fashion the bridal gown and its long, wide train. The lines are essentially simple. Yet the gown does not lack for lavishness, with its crystal pendant at bodice front, and with the flat motif of crystal orange blossoms lying in deference at the very feet of the bride, spreading scintillatingly across the lower end of the train, adding a graceful finish to the slender lace medallions that alternate with satin strips to form the train itself.

The head-dress is of imperial inspiration. It sweeps itself into the long veil of sheerest silk net.

Color notes are the harmony of the frocks that grace the bride's maids. In their colors, rather than their lines, rests their charm.

The fashion in fabric for the bride's maids' costumes this season has taken a wider scope than ever before. Time was when georgette and chiffon were considered by couturiers the only appropriate material for these lightsome frocks. Now, it would seem, the modes of the century are offered for selection adding a touch of the modern vogue here and there.

If you prefer the soft clinging crepe silks to the crisp perkiness of taffeta or organdy, take your choice, my dear, and be assured that you will be quite correct.

Hats are of the wide, garden variety, in Neapolitan leghorn, transparent silk or fine horsehair. But flower trimmed they must be, if they would add the correct note to the bride's maids' costumes.

Like a white jewel, set in an exquisite color harmony, stands the bride. It is her day of days, for she is indeed queen of the ceremony!

FASHIONS

Russian Influence Is Seen In Frocks

The dress of the Russian peasant is not content with influencing cotton dresses, but has set its mark in a most pronounced way on the simple frock of silk or wool.

The models from Paris show this influence exaggerated almost to the point of bizarreness. They are, however, extremely interesting from the viewpoint of fashions as they embody ideas rich in suggestion and, of course, they are easily simplified and modified to meet many requirements.

Among the most elaborately embroidered new crepe de Chine dresses are those which have Russian patterns executed in beads, metal and silk. Frequently the Russian motif is combined with other ideas, thus giving a tremendous opportunity for variety. The question of trimming is an important one at the present time, and in all trimmings an entertaining variety is seen.

Manufacturers are doing an enormous business on beaded and embroidered crepe de Chine dresses. The demand is easily explained by the wealth of new ideas at hand. The full gamut of colors in exquisitely harmonising and strikingly contrasting shades are run in the embroideries.

A typical model shows a combination of broderie anglaise, or openwork embroidery, with Russian embroidery in solid work, the latter in high colors harmonising with the foundation shade of crepe de Chine. There is often an intermingling of beads, notably steel, amber or jet, these lending themselves well to the color harmonies of the bright embroidery silks.

Fringes are persistent. Designers who advocate them cannot be said to lack tenacity of purpose. Over a year ago the tide of fringe ran high, and such a wave of enthusiasm for everything fringed swept the world that every one thought they had sounded their own death knell. But what looked like the termination of the vogue for fringe was only the beginning—a preliminary showing, as it were. It must be said, however, that its use is now more subtle than it was in the old days when long strands of plain silk fringe hung from the skirts and bodices of countless models.

A clever application of fringe is seen in a Gabrielle model. It is of blue serge with elaborate embroideries in color and a single silk fringe effect at the right side. With this gown a pierced metal girdle is shown. The model, while barbaric in style, is tremendously pleasing in effect.

Another Gabrielle model shows a combination of fringe and Russian embroidery. It is of Rodier's Glocki, a sort of quilted satin. The fringe is applied to panels at the sides, while elaborate embroidery in Russian design adorns the sleeves.

The day of sensational novelty in the cut of clothes has passed; now we find it in trimming. Dressmakers long ago despaired of putting over anything very striking in the way of outline. As far as the silhouette is concerned there is a quietness and restraint. The foundamentals of the mode are unchanged; novelty lies in the trimming.

Fashion ever has been reputed to be extremely capricious. But makers of fashions are obliged to offer their ideas and their wares many times over and in various guises in order to gain favor with a capricious public.

Millinery this season is much enlivened by the use of ribbons, and there are many beautiful ones from which to choose. The soft ribbon ruches bordering the brims of hats are extremely becoming. When a ribbon with a picot edge of a contrasting color is used the effect is especially pleasing; as, for instance, a dark blue ribbon picoted in white on a blue straw hat.

Medallions made of interlacing bands of material constitute a trimming much used by various important dressmakers who have seized upon this as a means of lifting many a very simple frock out of the commonplace. This trimming started with the Paris dressmakes this spring, Mme. Jenny being one who used it extensively on both suits and dresses of cloth or silk. The idea was immediately appropriated by makers of wash dresses who carried it out most effectively by means of bias bands of white organdie which they worked into large square medallions for bright colored gingham and linen frocks. Ever so many chiffon dresses have wide hems formed of interlacing bias bands of crepe de Chine or heavier silk crepes.

Fish scales are no longer despised, for they have become fashion leaders in the realm of trimming. Dyed in the most delicate of shades they are worked into charming designs on evening dresses. Floral patterns in the form of large petaled flowers and garlands of small blossoms are carried out in dyed fish scales. They also make effective belts, as well as trimmings for hats. When intended for a hat trimming they are worked up into flowers as on the evening dresses. Such flowers are placed close to the surface and massed.

In recent years we have heard and seen little of buttons. Their use has been confined to utilitarian purposes. Now several dressmakers are exploiting them as trimmings. Wonderful effects can be obtained by means of buttons, and when the attention of the fashionably dressed is turned toward them a great demand is created, which gives designers in this field an incentive to work out new effects.

No doubt the recent vogue for enameled novelties is accountable for the beautiful enameled buttons which ornament many of the new gowns. Entire girdles are made of buttons that are either painted or enameled.

Never has there been a season so favorable to sports wear garments. The Paris dressmaker, always noted for charming feminine clothes, has fallen in line with the vogue for the so-called sports costume.

The Parisienne has discovered that this is quite the most youthful type of dress that is assumed with dignity. She, therefore, lays aside her lace, her chiffon, her beaded and spangled draperies, her sashes and her scarfs to take up the simple sports dress and the sweater.

All the houses catering to this particular branch of trade are doing an enormous business, while those firms which have depended more upon the so-called dressy types are complaining of dull times.

We have had knitted dresses and knitted blouses for some time, but they, like everything else, are one of the things which fashion takes up casually and as casually lays aside until some day one of these hitherto carelessly considered articles of dress suddenly becomes a decided craze, often lasting much longer than its most optimistic sponsors hoped for. There is every indication that the knitted blouse and the knitted dress and suit will be prominent for autumn and winter so that it is quite safe to stock one's wardrobe with them.

Among the special things that Paris has provided for summer wear are beautiful sweaters in artificial silk, silk and wool and in silk and metal. From the standpoint of fashion the French woman will not accept the mannish sports sweater. The smart Parisienne wants something more dressy and more becoming. With her the sweater-blouse is worn to take the place of a lingerie or silk blouse and is not intended to be removed as our sweaters are; consequently it is not nearly so much of a real sports garment.

One of the best makers of knitted dresses, suits and coats is Ida Charles, who manufactures for such houses as Callot, Cheruit, Doucet, Worth and other firms of similar standing.

A new sweater shown by this maker is of wool and artificial silk, the silk being woven in a pattern very like brocade on a background of wool.

Among the smartest of the new sweaters is one similar to the American football sweater; that is, the plain straight model with the high, rolling collar opening at the side, the opening continuing along the shoulder. These may be knitted plain or of wool interwoven with beautiful brocaded patterns in bright colors. One in beige wool has an interesting brocaded design in blue, castor and black silk.

The practical note that has been brought even into the brightest hued sports clothes is really surprising. One of the loveliest new French sports suits is of a rough yellow cloth somewhat softer than homespun. It is made with a short, straight skirt and a hip length jacket belted with a narrow strip of black leather. A scarf of the same cloth in wide black and yellow stripes forms a collar.

The belt holds its own in sports dresses. Very interesting separate belts may be had for either the sweater dress or the plain jackets of cloth. There are belts of bristling badger hair and other furs set to leather bands, and among the more or less extreme and at the same time new and interesting are the separate belts of leather richly embroidered in high colors. These are about two inches in width and often are finished with fringed ends. Eliane, on the Rue de la Paix, features these belts with bags to match; that is, bags of leather with brilliant embroidery.

Then there are the leather leash belts exactly like a dog's round leather braided leash. These are used on both sports dresses and sweaters. One such belt has a leather plaque attached to the end. This supports a long leather fringe.

It's A Lonesome Life-A Ghost's Is

(Continued from Page 1)

stantly, for my wrist watch told me it was only eleven eighteen when I was disturbed by a slight pulling at the sleeve of my pajamas.

I sat up at once. This was one of the methods the ghost had been employing to annoy the visitors.

Although it was dark outside, the interior of the room was faintly luminous, and I could clearly see the ghost beside me, puffing gently at a cigar, which I recognised as one of my own.

"Don't," he said, as I opened my mouth to gasp.

"Don't what?"

"Yell. That's what they all do. My ears are sensitive and I don't like it. Besides, that bird in the sitting room will be up here and I'll have to go."

I stared at him—a little uneasily.

"There is nothing to be afraid of," he said, "I couldn't hurt you if I wanted to, and I don't want to. All I want is company. You've no idea how I crave companionship."

He shifted one long leg over the other. I noticed with a start that I could see through them and follow the outlines of the chair arm beyond.

"It's a lonesome life," he continued. "I can't get anybody to talk to me. I've tried every way I know how. I've even raided their cellars and stolen their hootch, and still they won't put me in jail, where at least I might have the society of a tramp or so now and then."

"Well, then," I said, "why are you so afraid of the gentleman downstairs?"

"Oh! I know those fellows; they're tiresome bores. They're always asking you questions about where you came from and if you know their uncle Ezra, and how many times they must rap on the table to get you to materialise. I can always talk to mediums. I'm sick of them."

"But this man is not a medium; he's a psychical researcher."

"Same thing. These fellows are just mediums who have studied grammar. Don't call him. Let's just have a nice pleasant chat."

He stretched forth a long arm and deftly removed a fresh cigar from my vest, which hung on the foot of the bed. There was a faint smell of brimstone for an instant as he placed it in its mouth. A glow appeared about the end of it and it lighted.

"You see," he resumed, "I was born before you had any of these modern comforts and luxuries, and I enjoy them to the point of addiction; but I seldom can remain where they are to be had. In New York people would run howling down the street if I touched them on the arm and asked them the simplest question.

"In houses, where they really understand the art of living my presence kicked up such a commotion that I always had to leave. People would faint when I strolled through their rooms at night in quest of a cigar or a book. Even a taxicab driver, who found me sitting in his cab when he returned from a late supper in a lunch wagon, screamed so loudly that I had to forego the ride uptown I had wistfully anticipated.

"This is a little jay town where they smoke 5-cent cigars and have nothing to drink, except what they stored away when the Volstead act was passed, but it is the only place I have found where they even tolerate me. And now, hoping to get some publicity out of me, the Chamber of Commerce has sent for your friend downstairs, and I shall have to leave.

"What I want most of all is friendly conversation; but somehow or other people are timid. You'd be astonished to see how few of them will sit quietly and listen to me, like you are doing.

"Why just last week when they were discussing the ad to be got out of me in the Chamber of Commerce and I made a little speech to them from one of the rafters, and the place was empty before I could get it half finished."

"But what can they do to you?" I inquired. "You say you have to leave one place after another. How can they hurt you, even if you are a menace to their peace of mind?"

He leaned forward, impressively shaking a long foggy finger in my face.

"They can destroy me," he whispered, destroy me utterly. Twice it has almost happened by accident. Some day they will discover the method and then I shall be consigned to dust forever."

"But how?"

"Vacuum cleaners," he said. "If ever they bring one into the room where I am I shall be gone. It will suck me up into its dustbin in an instant. And, by Jiminy, that friend of yours is experimenting with one now. I suspected he was more dangerous than most of them."

A faint hum could be heard down stairs. With larger beads of moisture on his forehead than the tiny ones that composed his frame he rose from the chair and, like a puff of smoke vanished through the window.

Ills Of Various Callings

From statistics published in England it appears that shoemakers and musicians pay a heavy tribute to tuberculosis, at the rate of at least 25 percent.

Next come the tailors, then the papermakers, the watchmakers and finally the painters and sculptors.

The cheese makers, the priests and the lawyers are near the bottom of the list in a proportion varying from 9 to 11 percent.

The most favored are the physicians. With them the proportion sinks to 7 percent. This is supposed to be because they are so much outdoors. The sedentary professions count the greatest number of victims. However, if the physicians are generally spared from tuberculosis, it has been calculated that nearly 20 percent of them are victims of nervous diseases and that 40 percent suffer from cardiac affections.

HOW TO "GROW" A NEW COMPLEXION

These are the days of "hustling." In a week we see and do more than our grandmothers did in a year. We are gradually turning nature to be our servant; we use her great forces against herself. We have conquered sea and sky, now our doctors are fighting not only disease, but old age. There is talk of rejuvenating human beings by the injection of animal glands, but as yet, only the few can avail themselves of the treatment.

There is, however, one secret of perpetual youth that is in the reach of everyone. Scientists now realise that the only way of keeping the skin young and fresh is to examine Nature's methods and to find some way of imitating her.

SCIENTIFIC BEAUTY.

In order to explain the new method of keeping the complexion perpetually youthful, one must understand something of the nature of the skin. A baby's skin is always clear and smooth because the outer layer is always invisibly peeling off, and new layers are forming just as fast underneath, so that the exposed skin is always fresh, unwrinkled and "new."

For the first few years of our lives, this peeling is a purely natural process, but as we grow older, we gradually lose the power of throwing off our old soiled outer skins, so that our complexions become lined and yellow, and the new skin has no chance to show itself.

A few years ago, a scientific chemist realised that a little-known substance called mercolised wax, was exactly what was needed to "keep nature up to the mark." It appears that this substance, which is now universally obtainable, gently and painlessly assists nature in throwing off the soiled outer cuticle. The skin is thus perpetually renewed, and a clear youthful complexion can be preserved to any age. (Advt.)

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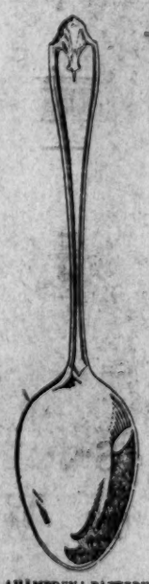
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A clever application of fringe is seen in a Gabrielle model. It is of blue serge with elaborate embroideries in color and a single silk fringe effect at the right side. With this gown a pierced metal girdle is shown. The model, while barbaric in style, is tremendously pleasing in effect.

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"But this man is not a medium; he's a psychical researcher."

"Same thing. These fellows are just mediums who have studied grammar. Don't call him. Let's just have a nice pleasant chat."

He stretched forth a long arm and deftly removed a fresh cigar from my vest, which hung on the foot of the bed. There was a faint smell of brimstone for an instant as he placed it in its mouth. A glow appeared about the end of it and it lighted.

"You see," he resumed, "I was born before you had any of these modern comforts and luxuries, and I enjoy them to the point of addiction; but I seldom can remain where they are to be had. In New York people would run howling down the street if I touched them on the arm and asked them the simplest question.

"In houses, where they really understand the art of living my presence kicked up such a commotion that I always had to leave. People would faint when I strolled through their rooms at night in quest of a cigar or a book. Even a taxicab driver, who found me sitting in his cab when he returned from a late supper in a lunch wagon, screamed so loudly that I had to forego the ride uptown I had wistfully anticipated.

"This is a little jay town where they smoke 5-cent cigars and have nothing to drink, except what they stored away when the Volstead act was passed, but it is the only place I have found where they even tolerate me. And now, hoping to get some publicity out of me, the Chamber of Commerce has sent for your friend downstairs, and I shall have to leave.

"What I want most of all is friendly conversation; but somehow or other people are timid. You'd be astonished to see how few of them will sit quietly and listen to me, like you are doing.

"Why just last week when they were discussing the ad to be got out of me in the Chamber of Commerce and I made a little speech to them from one of the rafters, and the place was empty before I could get it half finished."

"But what can they do to you?" I inquired. "You say you have to leave one place after another. How can they hurt you, even if you are a menace to their peace of mind?"

He leaned forward, impressively shaking a long foggy finger in my face.

"They can destroy me," he whispered, destroy me utterly. Twice it has almost happened by accident. Some day they will discover the method and then I shall be consigned to dust forever."

"But how?"

"Vacuum cleaners," he said. "If ever they bring one into the room where I am I shall be gone. It will suck me up into its dustbin in an instant. And, by Jiminy, that friend of yours is experimenting with one now. I suspected he was more dangerous than most of them."

A faint hum could be heard down stairs. With larger beads of moisture on his forehead than the tiny ones that composed his frame he rose from the chair and, like a puff of smoke vanished through the window.

Ills Of Various Callings

From statistics published in England it appears that shoemakers and musicians pay a heavy tribute to tuberculosis, at the rate of at least 25 percent.

Next come the tailors, then the papermakers, the watchmakers and finally the painters and sculptors.

The cheese makers, the priests and the lawyers are near the bottom of the list in a proportion varying from 9 to 11 percent.

The most favored are the physicians. With them the proportion sinks to 7 percent. This is supposed to be because they are so much outdoors. The sedentary professions count the greatest number of victims. However, if the physicians are generally spared from tuberculosis, it has been calculated that nearly 20 percent of them are victims of nervous diseases and that 40 percent suffer from cardiac affections.

Memory Of Microbes

Professor Richet has stated that microbes have memory and he describes the following phenomenon:

You take a microbe and put it in contact with an arsenic solution. After twenty-four hours it gets accustomed to this poison. Now place it for a month in a normal medium. It will then begin to live a normal life and seems to have forgotten its temporary passage through the arsenic.

Ah! by no means . . . put it again into an arsenic solution and your microbe remembering that it was accustomed to this poison, will by this contact suffer no disagreeable consequences whatever.

This lilittle experiment seems unimportant, but it may have very important consequences from the biological and even therapeutical viewpoint.

HOW TO "GROW" A NEW COMPLEXION

These are the days of "hustling." In a week we see and do more than our grandmothers did in a year. We are gradually turning nature to be our servant; we use her great forces against herself. We have conquered sea and sky, now our doctors are fighting not only disease, but old age. There is talk of rejuvenating human beings by the injection of animal glands, but as yet, only the few can avail themselves of the treatment.

There is, however, one secret of perpetual youth that is in the reach of everyone. Scientists now realise that the only way of keeping the skin young and fresh is to examine Nature's methods and to find some way of imitating her.

SCIENTIFIC BEAUTY.

In order to explain the new method of keeping the complexion perpetually youthful, one must understand something of the nature of the skin. A baby's skin is always clear and smooth because the outer layer is always invisibly peeling off, and new layers are forming just as fast underneath, so that the exposed skin is always fresh, unwrinkled and "new."

For the first few years of our lives, this peeling is a purely natural process, but as we grow older, we gradually lose the power of throwing off our old soiled outer skins, so that our complexions become lined and yellow, and the new skin has no chance to show itself.

A few years ago, a scientific chemist realised that a little-known substance called mercolised wax, was exactly what was needed to "keep nature up to the mark." It appears that this substance, which is now universally obtainable, gently and painlessly assists nature in throwing off the soiled outer cuticle. The skin is thus perpetually renewed, and a clear youthful complexion can be preserved to any age. (Advt.)

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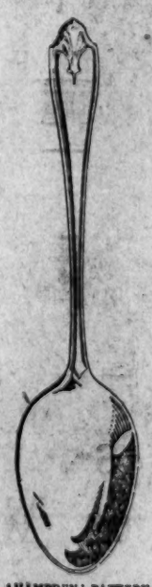

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUN DAY, JULY 9, 1922

Harnessing Radium To Motor Service

Many Means Of Providing Ease And Efficiency Suggested

Madame Curie discovered radium twenty-three years ago. The automobile industry is just beginning to employ radium to increase the comfort and safety of motorists. Radium, the most mysterious and powerful element known, has been harnessed by modern science to contribute an inexhaustible supply of light to the motorist. A minute quantity of radium, whose total energy is so great that one gram is sufficient to raise thirty tons of water from the freezing to the boiling point, or to lift the Woolworth Building one hundred feet in the air, applied to recording instruments on automobiles renders them visible for twenty-four hours instead of twelve.

Its entire practicability has been proven by several companies adopting this method of lighting and finding it fully satisfactory. The gasoline gauge with an undark radium luminous dial can be seen in the darkest spot of road or garage without tempting fate with a lighted match. The oil gauge, the speedometer, the ammeter and clock are made permanently visible through the light-giving properties of radium. With the soft, dependable glow of radium, the driver is independent of breaks or disturbances of the dashboard lamp circuit.

Undark radium luminous material is the medium which has brought the inaccessible star of radium within the reach of commerce. The discovery of radium seemed at first to have purely scientific interest. Its rarity, its fabulous cost—$120,000 a gram—the lengthy processes of mining, refining and isolation, seemed to preclude its use for any but scientific and medical purposes. But the very properties which give radium its enormous curative and energising powers are those which have rendered its commercial use a reality.

While radium is the most valuable element in the world, it is so powerful that when mixed with certain other materials even the minutest particle is effective in making this compound self-luminous for years. Undark radium luminous material, which is made by combining an infinitesimal quantity of pure radium with zinc sulphide, through a method which will be described in more detail later, can therefore be applied at very little additional cost to various objects to render them self-luminous at night. For instance, a gasoline gauge treated with undark radium luminous material costs only a small sum additional.

Only a comparatively small proportion of the general public is aware of the comfort and convenience that may be secured through the use of radium luminised articles. This is attributable to the fact that most people do not understand the nature of undark radium luminous material and believe that the expense of articles treated with it is prohibitive. The use of radium for lumination, however, has grown tremendously in the past decade. The war, as in so many other branches of science, gave a great impetus to this development. In 1913, for instance, only a few thousand watches and clocks with radium dials were manufactured in the United States. During the war, one out of every six men in the American army had a radium lighted watch, and millions were used at home.

There are two ways in which radium's self-luminous properties can be utilised. The article itself can be treated with undark radium luminous material, so that it will glow in the night. Or small "locater buttons" with radium luminous material can be used like thumb tacks or as pendants to indicate the position of any article which it is desired either to locate or to avoid in the dark.

Only recently has the automobile industry realised the advantages of radium light as applied to the needs of the motorist, but already progressive manufacturers have seized this opportunity to improve their cars. Luminous dials and pointers on the instruments of the dashboard add to the convenience of the driver, besides improving the appearance of the car. Figures on dials, pointers, etc., treated with undark radium luminous material look very attractive. The color of the applied material in the day is a bright yellow. Shining by its own light at night, it gives a beautiful green glow. Spectral analysis of this light has shown that it has its maximum of intensity in just the zone where the human eye has the highest sensitivity.

The soft, steady service of radium light renders the user independent of breaks or disturbances of the dashboard lamp circuit, and serves as long as the car itself, without care on the part of the owner.

Of particular interest are luminous dials and pointers for trucks, which very seldom have any electric dashboard illumination. For the same reason, radium is also practically the only means of illuminating motorcycle speedometers at night.

Another feature in the use of undark radium luminous material for motor cars is luminous discs or rings used to locate important places on the car. For instance, when taking the car out of a dark garage or parking place, it is a comfort to put the keys directly into the keyhole of the motor lock or theft lock, which is found in this way, instead of fumbling around in the dark. Another helpful appliance is a luminous button which locates the switch of the dashboard lamp.

Similar "locating luminous buttons" may be used at different other places on a motor car, such as for all push buttons (parking light or inner illumination in closed cars). It has also been found advantageous to have a luminous mark on the steering wheel. This, when in coincidence with a fixed luminous mark outside or inside would indicate that the front wheels are aligned parallel to the rear wheels. In narrow parking places and in garages, it is important for the driver to know if his wheels are aligned when he is backing out. The marks themselves would be convenient also in the daytime, without being luminous, because slight deviations of the front wheels are always invisible to the driver.

These uses of radium luminous material increase the comfort of the motorist and the appearance of the car. Even a small accident costs many times the price of radium equipment. There are other applications of even greater importance, where the use of undark radium luminous material means not only comfort but safety for the automobilist.

First of these is the gasoline gauge. To read the dial of this instrument you can of course use a pocket flashlight at night. But how often do you forget to take it with you, and how often does it happen that the battery is exhausted or the bulb broken just when you are going to use it. Many of the gasoline gauges now on the market have already been equipped with luminous dial and pointer. They can be read at any time in the night just as easily as you can read the hands on the dial of a "radium watch."

Another place where it is not wise to hold a lighted match, when you have forgotten your pocket flashlight or it refuses to work, is the space under the motor hood. Here again radium steps in. The oil level in the crank case can be indicated by a float painted with undark radium luminous material which enables the driver to read at night with the same ease as in the daytime, whether the motor has the right oil level. Similar undark radium luminous float devices can be used also to indicate the water level within the radiator. This feature, however, is of interest only to those motorists who have occasionally to take long rides at night.

There are other possibilities in the use of radium or automobile accessories which will doubtless be worked out by practical collaboration between motor car manufacturers and producers of luminous material.

In order to enable the electrical manufacturer to put out illuminated devices without in any way engaging in the luminous material technique, the United States Radium Corporation of New York has developed standardised luminous units which can be molded into composition or mechanically inserted directly into metal.

The idea lends itself to adaptation in many ways. The same disc which goes in the push switches molds very rapidly into a snap switch. The small disc molds very readily into a turn socket handle, and extending beyond the electrical uses, these discs are also readily inserted in the metal part of a tumbler lock, or even into a bed post or the corner of a dresser. Again getting back to the electrical application, they can be inserted into the plate of a wall switch or they can be molded into the handle of a molded hand toggle switch, or they can be inserted into the cross bar or knob of a knife switch, or set into the door of a safety knife switch.

Naturally the size can be varied, and it is possible to use celluloid, mica, a plain glass lens, or faceted glass lens for the front, and the units can be nickel plated, plain finished, or specially finished to match other work. In inserting them in metal they can be given a driven fit, or can be given a loose fit and tightened up with a bumping operation.

Radium can serve the automobile industry in these ways. We shall now touch on some of the most common uses of undark radium luminous material in illuminating telephone mouthpieces, door bells, house numbers, fire extinguishers, theater seat numbers and aisle numbers, locks, safe combinations, and many other articles of every day use. A "locater button" is often attached to a poison bottle as a safeguard to identify it at night among other bottles in the medicine chest. These undark radium luminous buttons can be used on projecting furniture which might be stumbled over when entering a room in the dark, and in a hundred other ways, according to the individual need.

Steam gauges, water level glasses and air pressure gauges on locomotives and stationary engines are lighted with radium. Radium has linked itself with the safety movement, and luminous "danger" signs and indicating arrows have been made for use in mines, to protect these workers in the dark from the danger of explosions and gas.

For sportsmen, radium lighted fishbaits have been devised, which fishermen have found to be successful in attracting deep water fishes. Luminous gunsights are also provided for the convenience of the sportsman who hunts in dark woods, or late in the day.

Undark radium luminous material was widely used by the army and navy during the war for illuminating the dials of instruments on airplanes, warships, and submarines. Luminous way marks pointed out safe passage through the barbed wire zone. Other uses developed by war needs were luminous circles on the rear side of motor trucks, and luminous gunsights.

It may be of interest now to review the steps in the production of radium from the ore until the time when it is combinedwith other substances to form the luminous material used in industry.

Radium is formed by the decay of uranium in the course of millions of years. Before the war practically all the radium in the world came from Europe and was derived mainly from pitchblende. Vast deposits of uranium ore, however, have been found in America during the last fifteen years, especially in Colorado, Utah, and the adjoining states. Among the uranium ores the most important is carnotite, from which our radium is derived.

Carnotite ore is mined in inaccessible regions in Colorado, where often even water cannot be obtained. The ore is shipped in coarse pieces enclosed in bags, on burros and in carts fifty-eight miles to the nearest railway. From there it is sent, usually in thirty ton lots, 2,600 miles across the continent to the extraction plant in Orange, New Jersey. None of this ore is refined at the mines in Colorado, because it would cost too much to transport the tons of chemicals and water used in the process. It takes eight carloads to transport two hundred and fifty tons, and it takes the entire two hundred and fifty tons of carnotite ore to produce one gram of radium. The average grade of carnotite ore contains one part of radium to 224,000,000 parts of other material. Almost enough chemicals to equal the weight of the ore are required in the reduction process.

The extraction of pure radium and radium salts from carnotite ore involve about 900 processes. There are eight major operations such as crushing the ore to powder, mixing it with other substances, and boiling. At one stage the radium and combined substances are poured into large vats where they remain standing for weeks. The yellowish-green sediment collected at the bottoms of the vats at the end of each period contains the radium. But before the radium can be secured there are hundreds of refining processes to be gone through, each one eliminating some of the remaining impurities. Delicate instruments capable of detecting the presence of such minute quantities as one-billionth of a gram of radium are used to check the content of the material after each operation. After passing through this series of complicated processes, about eight carloads of ore have been reduced to less than a thimbleful of radium.

Radium continuously gives off Alpha rays, minute particles carrying a constant small charge of electricity and traveling with enormous velocity (about 1/20 of the velocity of light, or 10,000 miles per second). Wherever these particles strike, they are stopped or retarded, and their kinetic energy is converted into other forms of energy. Many crystalline substances become phosphorescent when these Alpha particles impinge upon them. In other words, when they are exposed to Alpha rays, they give off a continuous glowing which lasts as long as the bombardment with Alpha particles last. Of all substances the crystals of zinc sulphide have been found to give the strongest luminescence when exposed to Alpha rays.

It is this power of radium to make zinc sulphide glow that renders the use of radium for illuminating purposes both commercially possible and desirable. An infinitesimal amount of radium when mixed with zinc sulphide and some adhesive substance gives enough brightly luminescent material to cover a large area. Thus it is possible to apply undark radium luminous material to dials of clocks, watches, instruments and other objects, at a very low cost. It may be applied at any place where a source of light is required without any supply of external energy.

Ordinary phosphorescence should not be confused with the luminescence caused by radium rays. Several known compounds when exposed to strong sunlight or artificial light shine brightly after the exposure, but their intensity becomes less and less and disappears entirely within a very short time. Undark radium luminous material formed by mixtures of radium with a special type of zinc sulphide shines permanently and no prior exposure to light is required.

Generally speaking, undark radium luminous material lasts for the life of the object to which it is applied. It is supplied to the manufacturer in the form of paint, and applied to the article which it is desired to luminise. It is a very delicate operation, and extreme care must be taken to place the material on the surface in such a way as not to crush the tiny zinc crystals.

We are only at the beginning of the possibilities in the technical and commercial use of radium and undark radium luminous material. After the rapid development of the past decade we can confidently expect that the future will bring marvellous results.

Webster Highway

To the number of highways in America bearing names of illustrious Americans has been added the Daniel Webster Highway in Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

Two monuments bordering the highway have been erected at the State line by the State of New Hampshire. On the southern side of each a tablet has been placed. On one is marked: "The Daniel Webster Highway;" upon the other is a clause from Webster's famous speech: "Liberty and union now and forever, one and inseparable."

The roadway is one of the finest in the country, and is the popular route to the White Mountains. Daniel Webster was born in what is now Franklin, N. H., and he lived in Marshfield, Mass. It is proposed that the Daniel Webster Highway shall begin on Cape Cod and extend to the White Mountains and north to the Canadian border.

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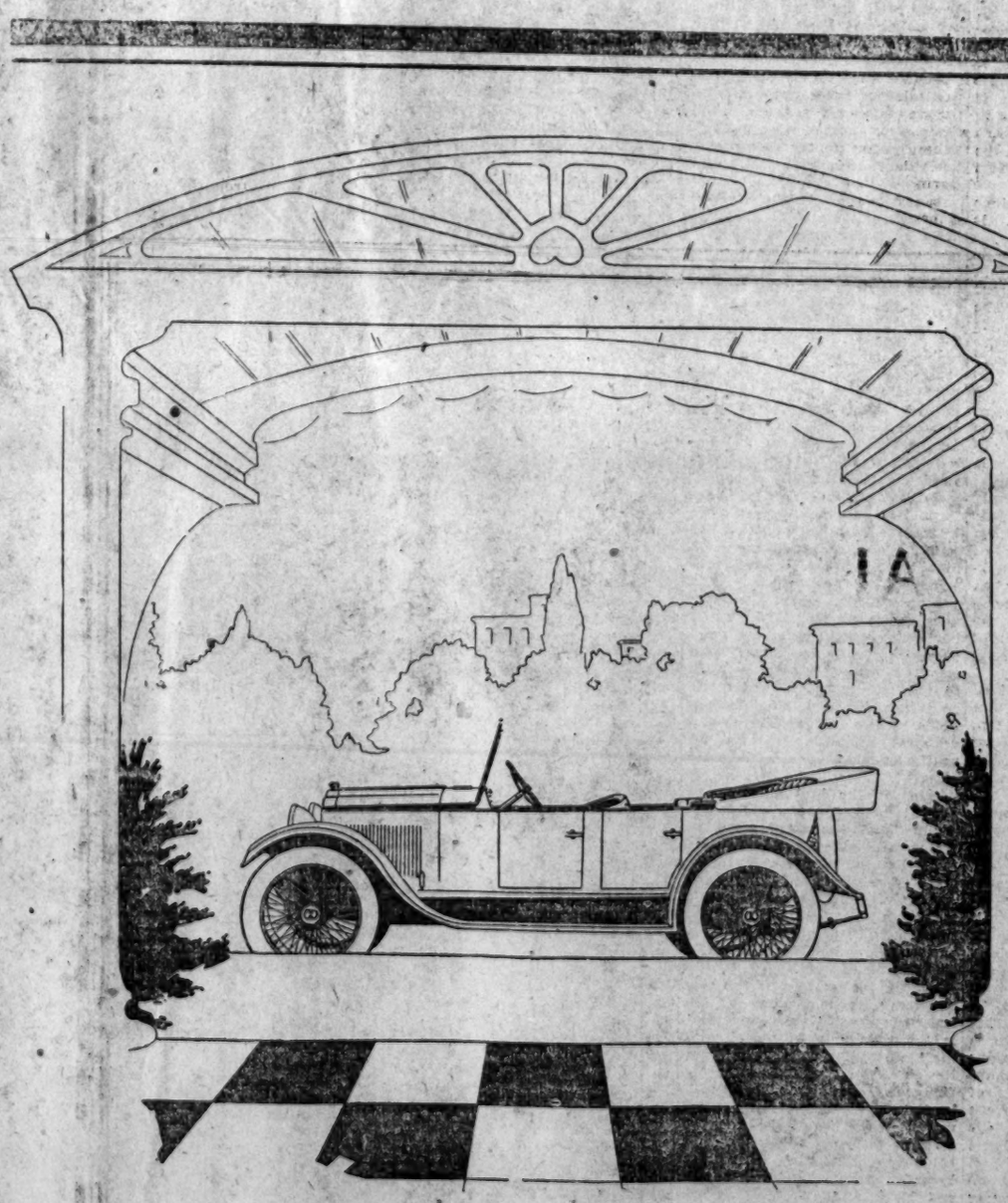
HOWEVER rough the road, however strenuous the task may be, the absolute dependability of a TRIUMPH, under all conditions, is an established fact and discloses the reason why this famous make of machines is so deservedly popular with all devotees of the open road.



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For Pleasure and Commercial Uses
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GUARANTEED USED CARS

UNIVERSAL MOTOR CAR AND BODY WORKS
7-8-9-10-11-12 Kung Hsing Road

Successful 1900 Mile Run Test For New Oldsmobile

Reports are not uncommon of motor car owners who after several years of satisfactory experience with a vehicle, give it an excellent recommendation for durability, power and economy.

It is not very often the case, however, that after the first thousand miles or so of driving, an owner takes occasion to praise his car in unstinted terms.

Perhaps this is because during the first few weeks of his ownership, he spends a good deal of time "getting the feel" of his car; unacquainted with the characteristics and idiosyncrasies of his engine, he necessarily is unable to get the most out of his vehicle in the way of performance.

All the more interesting, accordingly is the experience of Mr. C. M. Barber of Albuquerque, New Mexico, U.S.A., who expressed himself as highly satisfied with the four cylinder Oldsmobile car he bought at the Olds factory in Lansing, and immediately drove a distance of nearly 1900 miles to his home.

This trip was made over roads of varying surfaces and steepness, and in many places called for a quality of power nd performnce but rarely found in a brand-new car just taken off the shipping platform.

At the end of his 1900 mile trip, Mr. Barber was so enthusiastic over the experience he had had with his 4 cylinder Oldsmobile that he wrote the following unsolicited letter to the local Oldsmobile dealer:

"Referring to my trip in the Oldsmobile 'Four' from the factory to Albuquerque, I wish to say that the entire trip was the most pleasant I have ever taken in an automobile. When I say this it means something because I was in the automobile business in this section of the country for fifteen years, up to a year ago."

"I would like the public to know what I think of the Oldsmobile 'Four'. Our entire trip of 1880 miles was made in eight days and the trip was free from any trouble whatever. We averaged 20-7/10 miles to the gallon (American) of gasoline and a quart of oil every three hundred miles. We used less than a gallon of water on the entire distance. This Oldsmobile is by far the most economical car I have ever driven. It is the best hill climber I have ever driven, irrespective of number of cylinders."

"I wish to say without any hesitation and without solicitation from anyone that I consider this model Oldsmobile the best buy on the market today."

Nova Scotia Has Traveling Clinic

A traveling motor dental clinic is being instituted by the Nova Scotia division of the Red Cross, to operate among the school children in the rural districts. While the clinic is on tour its work will be supplemented by health talks and moving pictures illustrating various phases of public health service.

Don't carry luggage extending to the left side more than twelve inches beyond the body of your automobile.

Detroit Need Not Boast

Within the past fifteen years the fire department of Detroit, Mich., has discarded all horse-drawn vehicles and replaced them with motor apparatus.

Federal Aid For Good Road Work

In Washington a bill authorising $140,000,000 for good roads for the next two years was recently passed in the House by a vote of 239 to 31. The measure provides that $65,000,000 shall be available by June 30, 1923, and $75,000,000 by June 30, 1924.

ROD RATTLES

Brake rods or other rods beneath the car sometimes slap against each other or against other metal parts. To locate this trouble have one person drive the car while another sits on one of the forward fenders and listens for the noises. If the horn is gripped tightly and the rattles cease it is reasonable to blame the horn.

Japanese Auto Trade Reported In Bad Shape

Japanese automobile dealers are suffering a great depression in business, so much so that American exports to that country have had to be cut down almost to the vanishing point. Large numbers of cars remain unsold on the dealers' floors and in the "godowns" or warehouses, according to the automotive division of the department of commerce. The cause is the business depression that Japan is experiencing.

A careful survey among the dealers reveals 750 passenger cars and 250 trucks unsold, nearly all purchased before American prices reached their current level. In the endeavor to move these stocks some of the Japanese dealers have resorted to large price cuts.

Not only are the dealers suffering from the present depression, but automobile owners also are storing their cars instead of using them, finding it too expensive to maintain them and not enough business in hand to warrant their being kept in commission, in the case of trucks and business cars generally. The high tax rate also discourages ownership and operation.

Ford Opens New Plant At Atlanta

Atlanta, Ga.—Two trainloads material are on the way to Atlanta for the assembling of the first Ford cars to be built in the South in more than a year, according to W. W. Mitchell, manager of the Atlanta branch of the Ford Motor Company. The branch has been opened with a production of seventy-six cars a day. There will then be seven or eight carloads of materials arriving daily, according to Mitchell, and fifteen to twenty car loads of assembled automobiles moving out.

Between 300 and 350 men will be employed at the plant, it is stated, being paid the Ford minimum scale. Preference will be given to former service men.

According to Mitchell, the business of the Ford Motor Company in the South has increased more than 100 percent in the last sixty days, many Ford dealers having a waiting list.

Refinements Are Added To Ford Enclosed Cars

Many added conveniences and refinements are to be seen in the Ford enclosed cars now being displayed by the Hudford Motors, local Ford dealers.

The interior of both the coupe and the sedan is now finished in an attractive shade of walnut brown broadcloth; and the seats are upholstered with a similar material threaded with chalked ebony-stripe. Heavy floor rugs give an added touch of comfort. Lifts, of a special design, minimise the effort of raising or lowering the windows. Door bumpers insure a tighter fitting, and new door grips, both inside and out, add to the rider's convenience.

The demand for Ford enclosed cars has been unusually high during the past two months. Although production has been speeded up in the Ford factory at Detroit, sales continue to exceed the output, making it necessary for purchasers in many parts of the country to wait for their cars. Local dealers say this is the reason they have been urging customers to place their orders as early as possible.

Women In Business Show Big Increases

The automobile business is finding women increasingly good prospects as individual car buyers. They not only are purchasing agents of the home, but are also capturing fields of business. Through peaceful penetration there are 261,500 women farmers in the United States, and 144,000 women who pay personal income taxes in New York city alone.

U.S. Tire Exports Lead Today In South Africa

In 1920 American tires predominated for the first time in South African imports, with $2,578,460 against British imports of $2,320,040 and French imports of $589,220, with scattering amounts from other countries.

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OLDSMOBILE DISTRIBUTORS

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The Olds Motor Works, a Division of General Motors Corp., is one of the Oldest Manufacturers of Automobiles in America, having Manufactured High Grade Motor Cars Continuously for over Twenty-three Years.

General Motors Export Co.,
Robert Dollar Bldg., Shanghai.

At Tls. 1,250.00 the

CHEVROLET

IS THE

LOWEST PRICED
FULLY EQUIPPED
AUTOMOBILE
IN CHINA

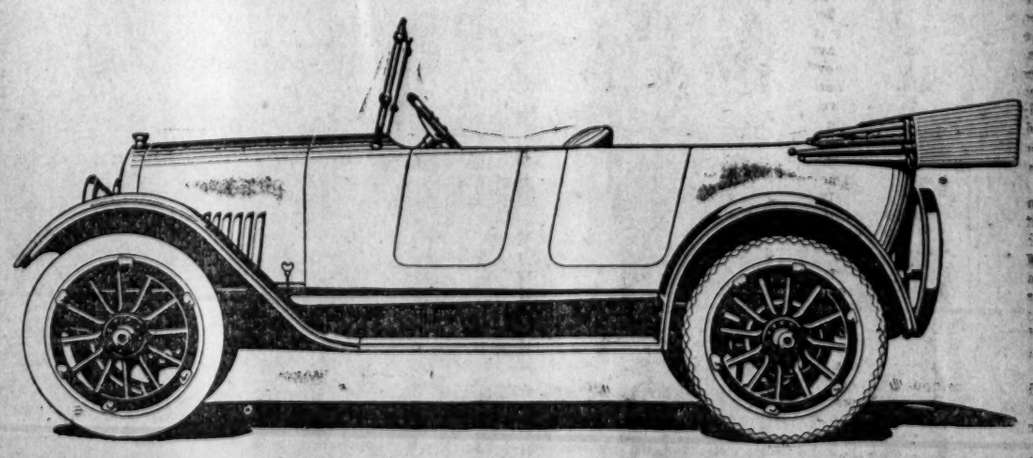
A car that will give you endless satisfaction, unlimited service and convenience, and economy far beyond the ordinary conception of the word.

6 VITAL QUESTIONS AND THEIR ANSWERS

1 Who makes the Chevrolet?	The General Motors Company, the largest manufacturers of quality cars in the world, makers of the famous Buick, Cadillac and other cars of world wide reputation.
2 Who sells the Chevrolet?	H. S. Honigsberg & Co., Inc., one of the most responsible business houses in the Far East.
3 Who buys the Chevrolet?	Hundreds of well-known people in China have purchased the Chevrolet 490, and found in it a car of unusual value at the old price Tls. 1,650
4 Is the Chevrolet an economical car?	Gasoline consumption is remarkably low—tire mileage unusually high.
5 Is it a sturdy car?	An owner in Tientsin operated his Chevrolet roadster for more than two years over all kinds of roads and in all kinds of weather. His repair bills were practically nil. This is the story of every Chevrolet owned by private owners.
6 Are spare parts immediately available?	Yes! H. S. Honigsberg & Co., Inc., keeps in stock at Shanghai, Peking and Tientsin a large supply of spare parts which are sold at very reasonable prices.

Tls. 1250—with only a modest cash payment and the balance in convenient monthly installments—now buys you the Chevrolet 490—the most sensational automobile offer ever made in China. This price holds only for the five cars now on hand. They will be sold within the next few days. Will you be one of the lucky purchasers? If so —IMMEDIATE ACTION IS NECESSARY.

SEE THE CHEVROLET—COMPARE IT IN QUALITY AND PRICE.



H. S. Honigsberg & Co., Inc.

TIENTSIN SHANGHAI PEKING

Rapid Growth Of Tire Industry

America Now Holds Dominating Position In Rubber Goods Field

When the Government of the United States was taking the manufacturers' census in 1905 it took notice for the first time of the tire industry.

In the census report for that year there appeared in the discussion of the general subject of automobiles about three lines of printed matter about tires. These lines expressed the opinion that the manufacture of automobile tires was in a fair way to become a real industry.

With this brief recognition from that department of the Government which records the rise and fall of the tide of American industries both tires and rubber disappeared from the pages of the reports of the manufacturers' census for ten years. By this time—1914—the rubber industry had become a lusty young giant and so well thought of that the Bureau of the Census brought out from its dusty archives figures showing the rate of growth of the industry in those earlier days when its slow progress carried no indication of the bigness it was soon to attain, says a bulletin of the United States Rubbber Company.

Prior to 1914 the figures obtained by the Bureau of the Census were lumped under the one head of "Rubber." Under this arrangement automobile and bicycle tires took their place with rubber boots, hot water bottles and jar rings as one of a miscellaneous lot of articles manufactured from rubber. There was no reason before that to allot to tires a special place in Uncle Sam's table of statistics regarding manufactures of large importance.

Because of the fact that these early statistics on the rubber industry show the extreme limit which tire manufacture might have attained had it monopolised instead of forming only a fractional part of rubber production, they have an interest to the student of the growth of the tire industry and for that reason are given here:

1879	$25,309,648
1889	42,853,817
1899	99,880,817
1904	148,015,391
1909	197,394,638

By the year 1914 rubber had arrived at a position of importance and had a place of its own in the census reports. Rubber tires had also come to an important position, and there is no doubt that the recognition given to the rubber industry was dependent on the enormous increase in the manufacture of tires. Rubber manufactures for the year totalled $300,993,796. Forty-eight percent of this total represented the production of tires, the amount being $146,421,561.

A recently issued preliminary statement of the Bureau of the Census covering the results of the 1920 census of manufacturers with reference to the rubber industry, shows that 475 establishments, devoted principally to the production of rubber goods, manufactured during the year 1919 goods to the value of $1,138,216,[illegible]. The value of tires and tubes produced was $828,424,000.

Manufacturing of rubber has come to be an essentially American industry for in this field the United States easily dominates. It is estimated that seventy per cent of all crude rubber consumed in the world is manufactured into useful articles in America.

Autos Would Cross Sahara

Paris.—Twelve motors will shortly start from Tuggart, the terminus of the Algerian railway, in an attempt to cross the Sahara desert. The leader of the expedition will be Commandant Lafargue, and it will include a dozen members representing various government departments and other interests. A motion picture operator will join the party.

The proposed route leads by Insalah, the Hogger region, and Adar of the Iforas, to Bureni on the Niger, 120 miles east of Timbuktu. Precautions have been taken to prevent the evaporation of the motor fuel in the torrid climate that will be encountered, and it is believed that this difficulty has been overcome. Experts point out, however, that there is a vast difference between the exceptional use of motor traction in this region for a special purpose, which may be feasible, and its regular commercial use.

WHY PARTS WORK LOOSE

Because of the vibration, practically every part of an automobile becomes loose. Apply the wrench and screwdriver occasionally to make sure that everything is tight. Much trouble and expense may be saved through this attention. Squeaks and rattles will likewise be suppressed.

Auto Industry Is Big Factor

Capital invested in motor manufacturing plants in the United States producing cars, amounts to $2,126,000,000, nearly double the capitalisation of all the national banks in the country.

TESTED UNITS USED IN CARS

Standardisation of construction is the big thing in automotive manufacturing today. That and price. This is the opinion of a Chevrolet official, who, by way of backing up his statement, points out the extent to which the majority of automobile manufacturers have gone to make their cars conform to the generally accepted mechanical design.

"In the early days of the automobile industry practically all of the 'big sellers' contained one or more features which were exclusive with them," he says. "Take, for instance, the first Cadillacs, the early Wintons and the contemporary Locomobiles. The Cadillac factory was featuring a planetary transmission. Winton still stuck to the two-lever individual clutch. Locomobile used make-and-break ignition. In those days it was not the lines or speed, or even reliability of this or that car that counted, but the type of mechanism used.

USE TESTED UNITS

"But all that has passed. Except for a very few makes, all the leading types are constructed along the same general mechanical lines. They universally use block motors, cone or disk clutches, three-speed sliding gear transmissions and, for the most part, three-quarter floating rear axle, with helical-type pinion and master gears.

"True, some cars use valve-in-the-head engines, while others stick to L-head construction. Others like a single-unit starting and lighting plant, while many use two units; but, nevertheless, if the motor fan will gather up twenty or thirty catalogues of as many different cars and study the features advertised he will find almost universal similarity.

"Cadillac soon found that the planetary transmission would not stand up to hard work. Winton discovered that his individual clutch was not practical, and Locomobile learned that make-and-break ignition demanded too much attention to be practical and each adopted the types that are now standard. The same has been true of practically every car which came into being early in the game and is still on the market today.

VALVE IN HEAD

"Chevrolet was a late comer. It was designed by Louis Chevrolet, the famous racer, after dozens of good cars had come and gone, and after the successful manufacturer had learned which were the best types of construction to use.

"He started off with a valve-in-the-head engine, a three-speed selective sliding gear transmission and other standard mechanical features. His object was to build a good little car, embodying all the best points of bigger, successful cars to sell at a low price.

"How well he succeeded is best demonstrated by the remarkable sales growth of the line. Although only a comparatively few years old, Chevrolet is one of the largest selling automobiles in the world, and its position in the list of best sellers is getting closer to the lead position every day.

"In the first three months of this year Chevrolet gained in sales over 1920 161 percent."

News Notes Of The Motor World

There are thirty-six electric traction companies now operating buses. These are located in various sections of the United States, including Boston, Mass., Bakersfield, Cal., Minneapolis, Minn., and Fort Worth, Texas.

Motor cars and motor trucks are being used by many colleges for extension courses and for general purposes. Amherst, Dartmouth, Williams, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Carnegie Institute of Technology, University of Michigan, Cornell, Harvard, Vassar, Wellesley, Columbia, and Johns Hopkins are among the institutions having motor transportation equipment.

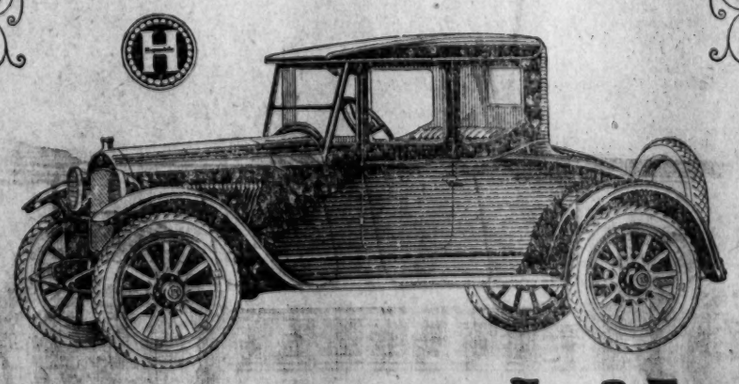
An exhibit of radium ore has been opened at the showrooms of the York Motor Corporation, New York. The exhibit shows a piece of carnotice ore containing actual radium to illustrate the course of the radium luminous material used on the luminous dial of the gasoline gauge on the Lincoln motor cars.

This ore has been loaned by the United States Radium Corporation, which derives its ore entirely from America, the famous Undark mines in Colorado. It takes 250 tons, or eight carloads of ore, to yield one gram of radium, which is about the size of a pea. Only a minute quantity of radium is used in luminous material on radium dials, clock dials, airplane instruments and other devices. The explosion of the radium auton against the zinc sulphide with which it is compounded causes luminosity.

There are 12,000 schools in the United States now using buses to transport their pupils. The day of the little red school house is numbered. Consolidated or community schools are taking their place because of the increased educational facilities and standard permitted by pooling of appropriations. Better buildings, better equipment, better instructions are the immediate result. But with consolidation comes the factor of distance, so buses were the answer and this form of transportation is making good for better education.

On March 1 it was reported that the Liberty Motor Car Company, builders of the Liberty Six, had orders on hand for immediate shipment of cars sixty days ahead of the production schedule. Three weeks later the company makes the statement that while production has steadily increased and in April there will be at least a 60 percent gain in cars built over March, there are now enough orders on hand to keep the factory busy for an even longer period.

Motor cars do not spring into full perfection overnight; they develop. And the longer the process of development, the better the result. For fourteen years the Hupmobile has been developing from a good motor car into a better one.



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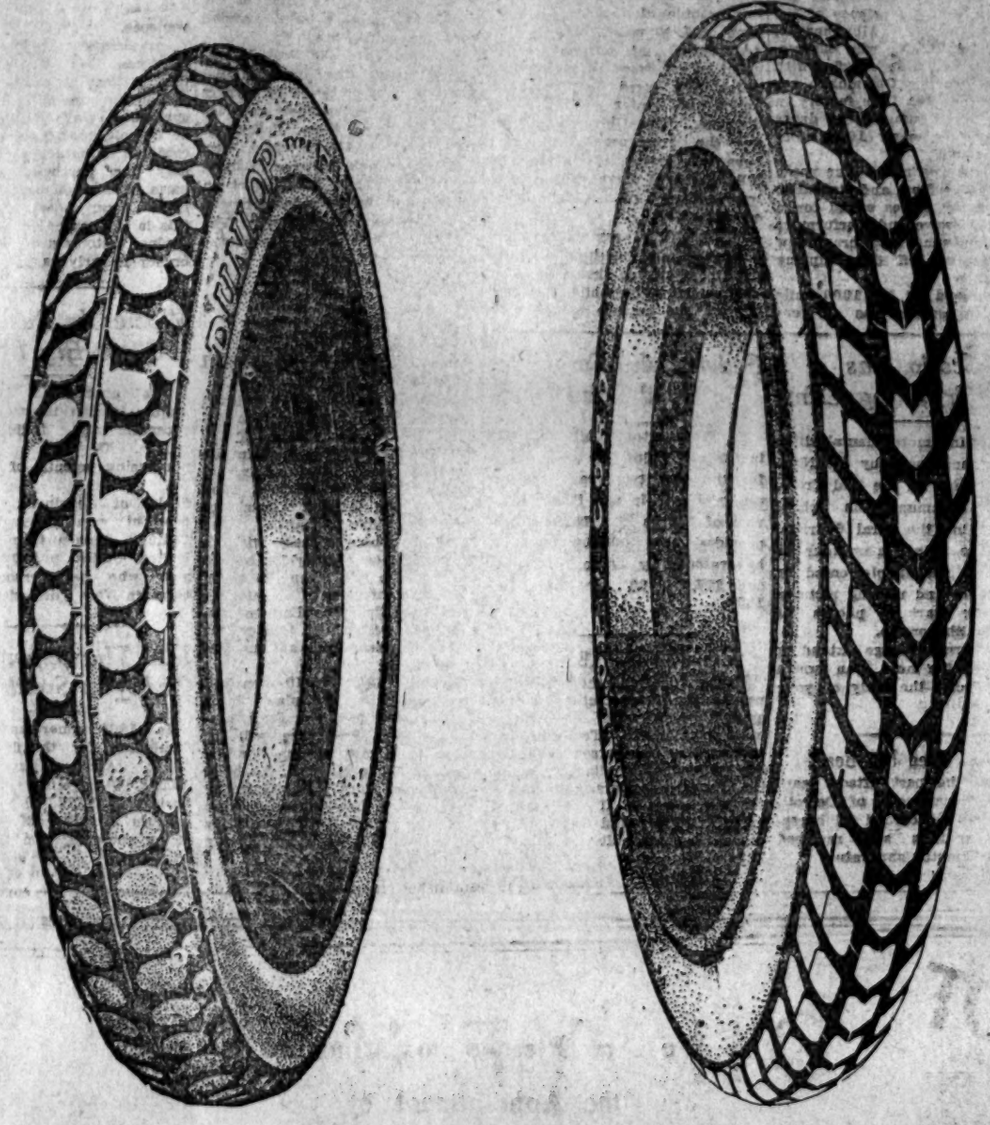

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The Gears Are Noisy

Many Cars Develop Gear Noises Early In Life Because Of Insufficient Lubrication, Worn Bearings Or Improper Adjustment

It is a fact that a great number of cars are being driven over the roads with noisy gears. This is being done either through ignorance, or in direct defiance to that well ecstimated rule "a stitch in time," etc. The noise of the gears besides being unpleasant, tells a story which the owner ought to interpret in terms of dollars and cents. Without knowing anything at all about a rear axle or a transmission the average man should be able to know the difference between a rear axle that is normal and one that is not. He may not know the exact cause of the trouble or the manner in which it may be remedied, but he certainly ought to be able to determine if it needs the attention of a mechanic. The reason for this immediate interpretation is to save the owner money, for, like a case of pneumonia developed from a mere cold, if attention were given early enough the serious ailment would not have developed. So with gears. Once their bearings begin to wear and so throw the gears out of their relative running truth, the gears themselves are affected so that if the condition is allowed to get worse, pretty soon the gears cut and chip and then fail altogether.

A few weeks ago the writer was making observations of the cars on the street. He stood at one spot along a frequented highway, where, for hours an average of 1,000 cars per hour passed. A fairly accurate check was kept on gear noises on a level stretch and without exaggerating every two cars in five had noisy rear axles. This means not normal gear hums, but conditions which indicated worn differential bearings, worn gears, bearings out of adjustment, lack of lubricant, etc. I wonder if the owners of the cars realise the meaning of such noises, and if they know that in 90 percent of the cases the condition can be corrected for a few dollars, perhaps requiring only bearing adjustment, shifting of the differential, a quart or so of oil.

The rear axle is not the only offender. The transmission gears need the same protection, but usually they are not at fault.

In the case of the rear axle, the owner should know that normally the average gears will emit a slight humming noise on coasting. This coasting noise may be heard even from the best makes of rear axles. You will hear it when going down grade, or when lifting your foot from the accelerator pedal to lower the speed. When pulling on a level road or up a grade there should be no axle noise audible to the passengers except perhaps a steady hum, but ever so slight in magnitude.

In order to understand just how noisy gears come into being, one should study the rear axle construction. The driving pinion at the end of the propeller shaft is mounted usually on two bearings. This pinion meshes with the large or ring gear of the differential unit, the unit itself being mounted on two bearings which rest in the differential housing. In order that the ring gear and the pinion do their work without noise the teeth of these gears must mesh properly. If the correctness of the mesh is destroyed then noise results. Should the pinion shaft (hence the pinion itself) move relative to the ring gear the tooth contact is at once changed and you get noise. This noise is not necessarily a steady one, but it may be interrupted, due to the fact that the new areas of contact of the teeth are not all alike. There may be a high spot on one or two or more teeth and when these high spots are struck the noise changes. The pinion bearings may be of the ball or roller type and there is, in most cars, a means of adjusting the bearings after they have worn slightly. The cause of the wear may be natural, but in nine out of ten cases it is due to lack of lubrication. Unfortunately the grease cup, or other means of lubricating, is in such a position that one must get underneath the car to do the work. The average owner is of the sort who does not want to do that, hence pinion bearings are neglected. If you will go into any service station and ask the manager or foreman the usual cause of failure of pinion and pinion bearings, I am certain he will say—lack of lubrication. Knowing that to be so and knowing the cost of new parts, it should be the duty of every owner to see that the pinion bearings are always grease packed. If there is a leak in the pinion bearing housing it is up to the owner to discover it. In some cars I have examined recently the grease thinned due to heat and flowed out within three days leaving the bearings just lightly covered with lubricant.

The differential bearings are not unlike the pinion bearings in the effect they have on gear noises. These bearings if worn even slightly will allow the whole differential unit to shift sideways and so disturb proper gear mesh. Once they start to wear and permit this action, the wear is rapidly accelerated so that in a very short time there is no definite tooth contact.

The time to stop the gear noises is immediately they appear. It is cheaper for you and better for the car. Caught early enough you may discover that the housing needs oil, or that the bearings need only slight adjustment, whereas if you wait, you may need new gears and bearings.

Cord Tires Cut Rolling Friction

Cord tires have only two-thirds as much rolling friction as fabric tires, according to a recent test in Yale university. Long mileage and tire expense, however important, are actually of secondary consideration in proving the case for cord tires. To the usual arguments of long wear and long mileage costs for the cord tire it is now possible, says the Miller Rubber company, Akron, Ohio, to add the additional assertion that permanent deterioration of the car, due to rolling friction, is pushed further into the future. Tire economy demands the use of cord tires.

Mexicans Using Worn Tires To Make Sandals

A unique use for worn-out automobile tires is found in the republic of Mexico. The stock carcasses of the tires, especialy the larger sized truck tires, are in great demand among the people of the working classes, who cut them out with a sharp knife in the shape of the foot, attach leather thongs, and wear them for sandals.

Thus you may find the Mexican peon walking across the sand, leaving behind him the trail of the familiar diamond shape All-Weather Tread of the Goodyear tire. So popular have these shoes become that worn-out tires are in great demand and the making of these rubber shoes is an established industry.

Ford Production Now In Excess Of 6,000,000

The total production of Ford cars passed the six million mark on May 18. This gives a production, in excess of a million for the past year—the five million mark having been reached on May 28, 1921.

Of this total of six million cars and trucks, 5,517,956 have been delivered to purchasers in the United States alone and the most recent statistics show that 4,478,248 of this number are still in daily service.

When consideration is given to the fact that the present type motor has been in production for fourteen years and that four out of every five Ford cars and trucks during this period are still in actual daily service, the popular conception of the long life of Ford cars is substantially borne out.

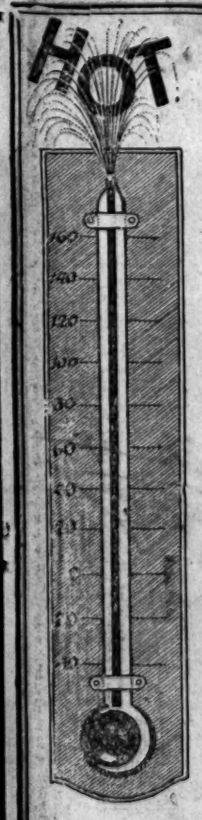
Daily production at the Ford Motor Company is now close to 5,000 cars—the record one-day output of 4,878 having been achieved on May 16, and on the previous working day in May, 4,852 cars were completed.

May production will total 136,000 and the estimated output for June has already been raised to 140,000, which is the greatest production output for a single month ever aimed at by 10,000.

The distribution of Ford cars and trucks throughout the country is almost evenly distributed in relation to population in every state from the eastern states with their densely populated cities to the western states with their sparsely settled communities.

Eight states show a total of more than 200,000 cars and trucks in service, Ohio leading with 290,769 and Illinois, Pennsylvania, Texas, Michigan, New York, Iowa and California following in the order named. The total of approximately four and a half million Ford cars in daily service means that there is a Ford for every five families in the United States.

Ford dealers have asked for a total of 194,750 Ford cars and trucks to meet their June requirements. Every effort is being made at the Ford factories to take care of this enormous volume of business, which is far in excess of any demand ever before experienced by the company.



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The Following Cars are ready for delivery:

(Touring Cars)			(Roadster)		
Studebaker 4	5 Pass.	(latest model)	Scripps-Booth	4 Roadster	(big model)
Hupmobile	5 ,,	(used 7 months)	Calcott	,,	(run 8,000 M.)
Liberty	5 ,,	(run 5000 M.)	Buick 6	,,	(model 1920)
Dodge	5 ,,	(model 1921)	Dodge	,,	(model 1920)
Buick 6	5 ,,	(model 1921)	Maxwell	,,	(fine condition)
Buick 4	5 ,,	(new model)	Overland	Country Club)	fine shape
Chandler	7 ,,	(model 1921)	(Limousines & Sedans)		
Cadillac	7 ,,	(run 7500 M.)	Overland 90	Limousine	(latest model)
Overland 90	5 ,,	(A. I. cond.)	Hupmobile	do	(model 1920)
Essex	5 ,,	(model 1921)	Studebaker 4	do	(special built)
De Dion	5 ,,	(used 5 months)	Buick 6	do	(model 1920)
Fiat	5 ,,	(new model)	Chandler	Sedan	(model 1919)
Citroen	5 ,,	(model 1921)	Dodge	,,	(home made)
Rover 12-14	5 ,,	(used for dem.)	Buick 6	Coupe	(model 1920)

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Limit Motor Road Loads

Massachusetts Considering Reduction To 20,000 Pounds—Federal Highway Tests

One of the very important subjects vitally affecting the future development of motor transportation is that of the question of weights considered proper by the various States for highway traffic. That this subject is attracting keener attention of the present time than on any previous occasion was illustrated in a striking manner at the recent meeting of the National Highway Traffic Association at the Automobile Club of America. One of the delegates, James W. Synan, of the Massachusetts Highway Commission, furnished the surprise of the evening conference in saying that a maximum weight limit of 20,000 pounds, including truck and load, was being seriously considered as a means of road preservation. Such a limitation would prohibit the use of a motor truck exceeding five tons capacity. Mr. Synan said that an extensive plan of road rebuilding was under way in his State, but as it would take several years for the best type of roads to catch up with existing highway transport conditions, it might be necessary to reduce the present legal weights until the State roads could sustain the steadily increasing heavy traffic.

New York, it is interesting to note, increased at the last legislative session its motor truck load maximum from 25,500 to 28,000 pounds, which is the weight advocated for uniform adoption by motor interests throughout the country. There has been an extreme laxity in many States in enforcing the load limit and motor truck users have taken such advantage of this official carelessness that, in recent survey of traffic on Connecticut roads under the auspices of the Federal Bureau of Public Roads, it was found that one truck in three was loaded beyond its proper capacity. The New York officials have suddenly aroused themselves to this road menace and in several localities wholesale arrests folowed by $25 fines have been made. The wheel load of the truck is taken on the road and, if exceeding the legal requirement, the penalty follows. Under the new law all motor trucks must carry a plate giving its maximum weight capacity, and the State officers have the power to compel the driver to throw off the excess weight on the side of the road.

Research work in the direction of road tests has been conducted for more than a year by the Bureau of Public Roads and several State highway departments, assisted by the Government engineers are beginning to give serious attention to the scientific study of the weights at certain speeds which may be safely carried on the highways without excessive road damage. Such tests have been conducted in California and Illinois has just constructed at considerable expense the three-mile Bates highway of various pavement types with the object of cutting it to pieces through continuously severe motor truck weight tests.

The Bureau of Public Roads has announced that a comprehensive program of road-building research and investigation is about to be started at the Arlington Experimental Station near Washington. Impact tests on pavements, subgrade studies and other experiments which last year aroused much interest among engineers, will be continued, as well as several new lines of work.

Bituminous wearing surfaces are to be investigated to determine the reason for the formation of waves and irregularities and to settle mooted questions concerning the proper mixture and the proper mineral aggregation to be used in bituminous roads. More than thirty sections of different types of bituminous constructions will be built. Sections are being constructed on a circular track about 600 feet in circumference, the roadway being thirteen feet wide. On this roadway will be operated a five-ton army truck equipped with solid tires. The truck will be operated in a varying path, so as to cover practically the entire width of the roadway and will travel at a speed of from twelve to six months, or until some results are obtained leading to the solution of the problems involved.

Another test will be made upon sixty-five sections of concrete wearing surface, each section being of a different quality of concrete. They will be constructed on a circular runaway about 650 feet in circumference and four feet wide. On this runaway will be operated a car with two truck wheels equipped with solid rubber tires and loaded to represent a truck. The car will be guided by small railroad rails to hold it in position, the power being applied by means of an electric motor to the rear wheel. The speed will be twenty miles an hour. The test will involve the use of truck wheels equipped with different kinds of tires and the use of non-skid chains. The object of this experimient is to determine the relative wear of the different concrete sections when subjected to traffic equipped with different types of wheel, also to furnish a comparison between actual service conditions and laboratory tests.

In a rather elaborate series of experiments the bureau has studied impact of trucks on roads, and has determined force under different truck and road conditions. These experiments will be continued and enlarged. More than 120 road sections or slabs have been constructed in duplicate series. One series is on a carefully drained dry subgrade; the othe series is on the same kind of subgrade except that it is kept wet and as nearly saturated as possible by means of block pavement by concrete bases and ditches filled with water.

The testing of these slabs will be by means of a new impact machine which simulates the action of the rear wheel of a truck. On it will be mounted truck wheels of different sizes and weights carrying different kinds of truck tires. The machine will reproduce the different loading and equipment conditions of a large variety of trucks. The slabs will be hammered by the machine in the center, on the corners and on the sides, so as to obtain the relative strength under different conditions.

Packard Sets New Sales Mark

The Packard Motor Car Company, according to an official statement released recently over the signature of its president Alvan Macauley, is now at the highest production and sales point of all of its long and impressive career.

And still, it is said at the factory, new orders are developing in increasing volume and indications are that the peak has not by any means been reached. Orders are already on hand, it is pointed out, for three times as many cars as the huge factory is capable of turning out for immediate delivery, but in effort to increase production additional employes are being engaged at the rate of 120 a day.

Whereas, a year ago the company was operating with a force of approximately 3,300 people there are today close to 7,000 names on the factory payroll in Detroit, with the number increasing every twenty-four hours.

Sales records show that April brought in orders for more than 2,000 of the new single sixes against 304 orders for the same type of car during the corresponding month last year.

Twin six deliveries also revealed a marked increase during the last month with the shipment of at least one hundred more units than during April in 1921. Likewise, the company's truck business reflects a gratifying increase in volume with nearly a hundred more deliveries in the April reports than for April of a year ago. Some of the oldest employes within the sales organisation declare that the reason for the great volume of demand now prevailing at the plant, is found largely in the sweeping public approval of the new single six.

"The reception accorded the new car is easily the outstanding feature of all the years of Packard development," says Mr. Macauley. "It means much more to us than merely a demonstration of Packard prestige. It means that the infinite study and vast expenditures which we have employed during all of these years for the perfecting of the Packard product have been immensely resultful.

"In the last analysis, our aim has been something far greater than simply a financial one—we have sought to give the public the highest possible motor car value in return for its investment and at the same time reap a reasonable monetary reward for our endeavors.

"Therefore it would not be natural for us to remain unmoved by this overwhelming bestowal of public favor. We do appreciate it deeply and our appreciation will be shown through a continuation of our determined efforts to please all purchasers of of our products.

"One thing which I would impress upon the public most emphatically just now is this—no matter how great the demand may be we are not going to speed production up to such an extent that it even slightly endangers the quality of the cars. What we do promise the public is maximum production consistent with the maintenance of that high degree of Packard quality so long associated with cars bearing our name."

MOTOR TRUCKS

Motors trucks handled about 1,200,000,000 pounds of freight during 1921.

Lexington Cars In Great Demand

Connersville, Ind.—Although trainload automobile shipments from one point to another in the United States are not uncommon, an international shipment of such size is a little out of the ordinary.

Such a shipment, consisting of an even half-hundred Lexington Supreme seven-passengers, valued at well over $100,000, has just left the factory at Connersville, Ind., bound for the Montreal Vehicle-Motor Company, Ltd., at Montreal, Canada.

Here is another tangible evidence of the general trade revival that has been steadily strengthening since the first of the year.

In the opinion of Lexington Motor Company officials, an actual shortage of motor cars may be anticipated before fall on account of the fact that the entire industry, with a few exceptions, has been producing far below capacity for several months past. Figures compiled by various statistical agencies show that the average output of automobiles is only about 50 per cent of the peak year 1919 at the present time.

The Supreme seven-passenger is one of the handsomest models in the current Lexington line. It is not a five-passenger car with two extra seats stuck in. It is designed and built to accommodate seven adults, having a wheelbase of 128 inches to afford the necessary seating capacity. When not in use, two of the seats fold away into a beautifully paneled cabinet in the back of the front seat.

Like all other current Lexington models, the Ansted engine is standard equipment on the Supreme seven-passenger. This motor has firmly intrenched itself in public favor and is generally recognised as exceptionally efficient and economical, here and abroad.

Italy Increases Its Auto Exports

During the first nine months of 1921 the Italian automobile makers, who have a capacity of 33,600 cars per year, exported 9,586 machines. This represents an increase from the 7,977 automobiles exported during the same period of the year before. The figures have just been made public.

The Parliament Building, Ottawa, Canada.

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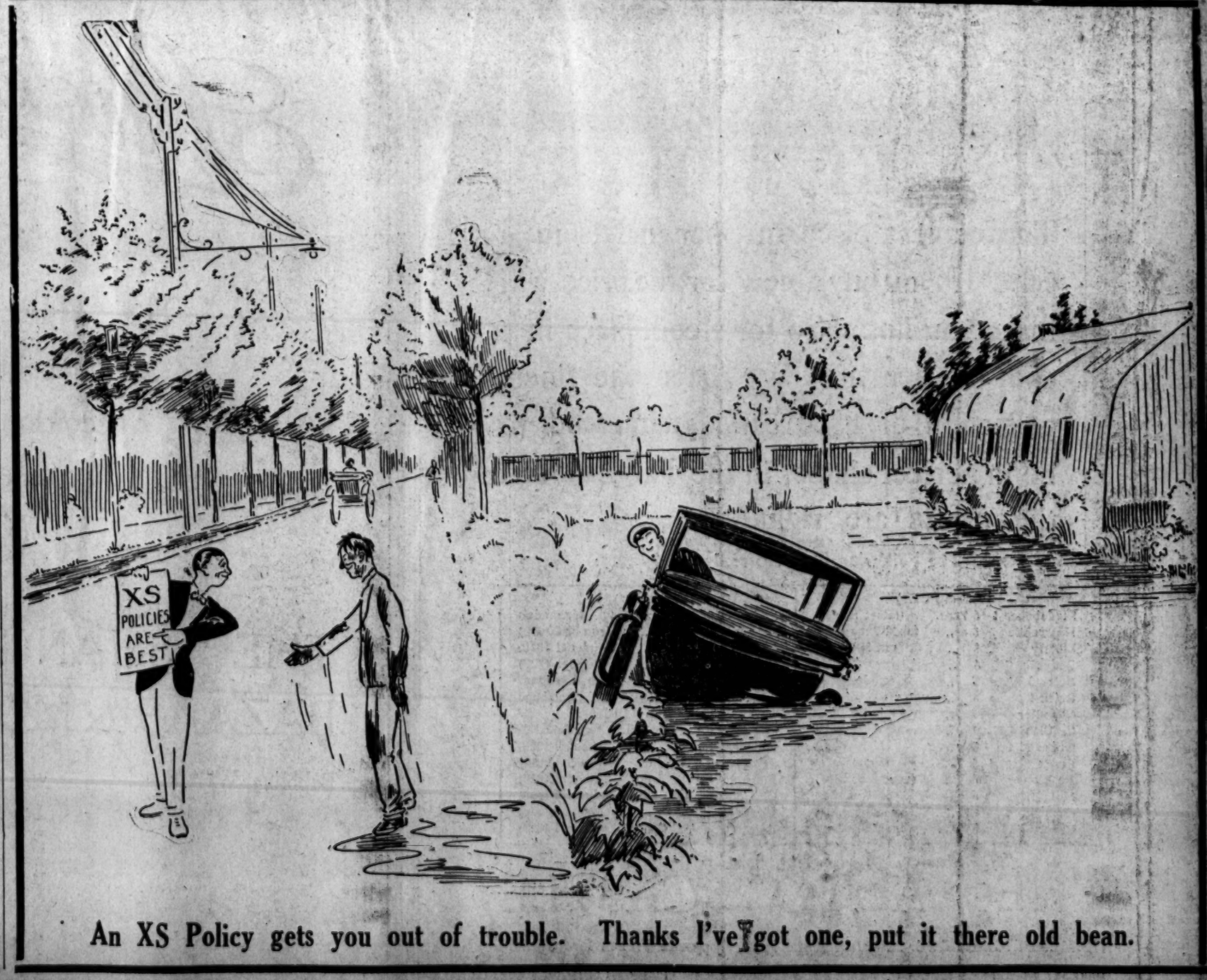


An XS Policy gets you out of trouble. Thanks I've got one, put it there old bean.

China Press Sports

SHANGHAI, SUN DAY, JULY 9, 1922

RAINS HALT SCHEDULES OF BOWLERS

Wet Weather Prevents Playoff Of Championship Ties So Far

RECS-YANGTSZEPOO TODAY

Teams Are Announced For Match At Yangtszepoo Grounds

BY "THE SHOT"

The spell of rain which has prevailed for the last two weeks has prevented the championship ties being played off to date and rinks will be pretty well booked up for the first few fine days we have in order to speed up the events.

In the rounds already completed most of the fancied candidates have got through. A notable exception was in the pairs when the holders were defeated by Messrs. Park and Graham.

I notice O. Crewe Read managed to beat Chas. Thompson and rather easily at that. This was no mean performance as "Chas" is a particularly deadly first wood and his delivery is as near perfect as can be. A little more experience should see him in the first flight among Shanghai trundlers. The win should give the Hon. President a lot of confidence and should he repeat his 1914 performance it would be popular victory.

The Recs are certainly playing in invincible fashion and I am curious to know if they are able to overcome the doughty gang at Wayside Park. They clash today weather permitting, and I've an idea that "Geordie" and Co. are going to give them a scare if they do not actually win. It is rather interesting to look back on the past 8 or 9 years when at one period, each of the clubs except the Juniors, have been practically invincible. For the first few years it was Yangtszepoo with the "big club" nose second. Then came the S.L.B.C. and for several years they had not tasted defeat.

At this period the Recs were woefully weak, notwithstanding the efforts of a few of the old school, amongst whom I might mention Messrs. Eek, Manwaring, H. Veitch and S. Wallace.

THEIR TURN COMES

Then their turn came along with a few recruits from the tennis courts, and for the last two years they have certainly reached the standard which they should, as the pioneers of the game in Shanghai, attain and keep.

Now what about the Juniors: —although they have not been what one might term "top dogs" yet, their turn is to come, as I am convinced it will, and probably before long. This season's recruits have been both numerous and of a class of players which gets right down to it, and for enthusiasm they make one pleased to give them a little coaching.

Among the griffins at Hongkew Park I have great hopes for many of them amongst whom I might specially mention M. Gibson, D. Gilbeam, A. Murphy, J. Campbell, W. Goodman and S. Fry. I know Percy is tickled to death when putting up a team of seven rinks and at the same time having a few reserves to call upon.

There is one thing about the Juniors and that is although they have never been the "Big noise" it has been invariably their habit to slip it over each of the clubs in turn which have not been defeated for months. I remember them doing this on the S.L.B.C., when the latter were in their pomp, and I'll not forget the late W. Gaines (dear old Pa) and Jimmy Disselduffs' congratulations on the performance. They seemed to be as pleased as the Juniors were.

TEAMS FOR TODAY

The teams for today's match are:—

RECS

G. H. Ackerman (skip), S. Marks, E. O. Thomas and T. Mason.

H. Veitch (skip), R. Dorrance, P. W. Reeves and G. Bloom.

R. P. Phillips (skip), J. E. Wheeler, E. Linquist and R. J. Brandt.

T. Poignand (skip), A. Spiers, E. Noakes and S. M. Wallace.

G. Manwaring (skip), H. F. Landers, B. Anderton and R. Picozzi.

R. J. Bowerman (skip), T. Main, J. L. Wade and T. Veitch.

Reserves: E. Lever, C. Houghton and J. Keefe.

YANGTSZEPOO

G. McMurdo (skip), G. H. Hall, T. Crauston and G. E. Marshall.

F. Ferrier (skip), J. Grieve, F. Lloyd and J. McPherson.

A. Macgregor (skip), J. M. Smith, D. McKenzie and R. Peden.

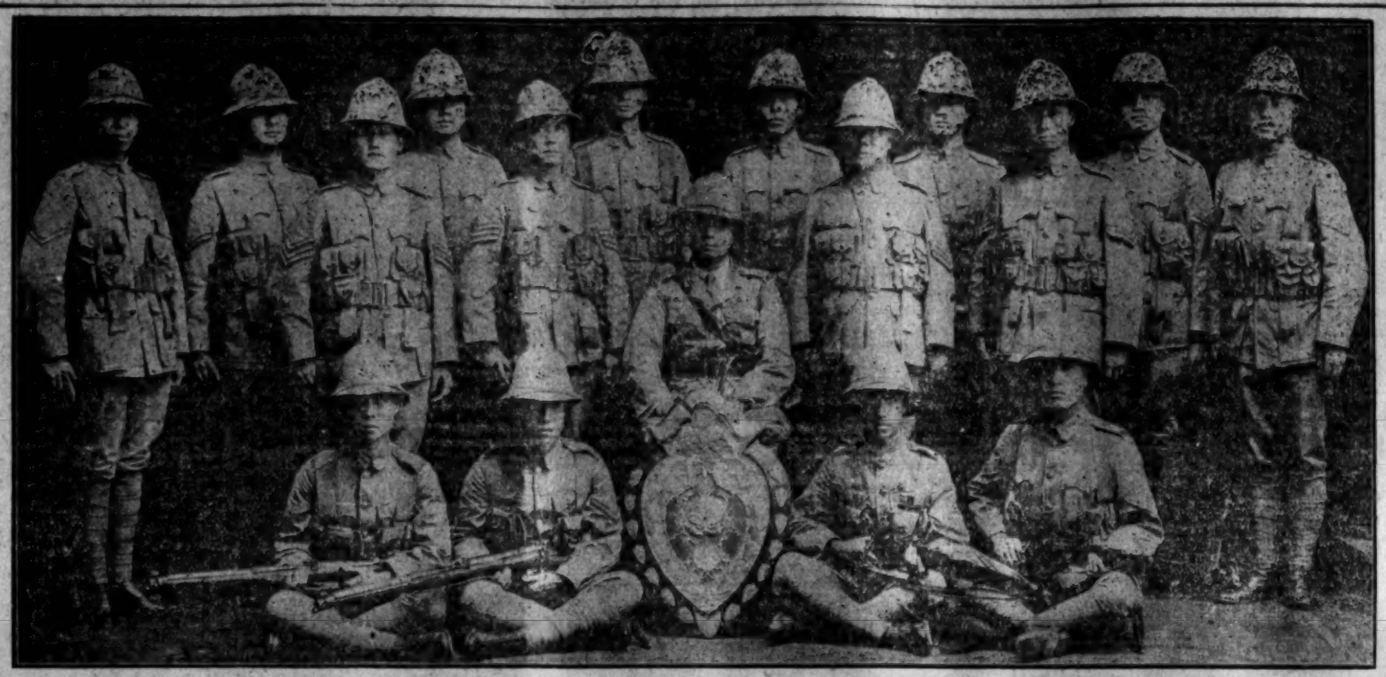
A. A. Malcolm (skip), A. MacIntosh, L. H. Turner and G. Johnston.

G. A. Miller (skip), A. Sharp, J. Watson and M. B. Anderson.

J. Tomlinson, A. Cheetham, D. Ramsay and J. R. Tweedlie.

Reserves: H. Zimmerman and W. Fothergill.

Win Intercompany Challenge Shield



The above photograph shows the Chinese Company rifle team of the S. V. C., winners of the Intercompany Challenge Shield competed for last Sunday. Eleven teams, comprising the best shots in the corps, competed. The Chinese Company team received full points for "turn-out" and in two of three practices were high gun. In the other practice they were only 8 points behind the Portuguese Company. In total points they won with a margin of 93, scoring 450 to the 357 of the runners up, the Portuguese Company. They had 7 seconds to spare on the time allowed for the shooting at the third practice.

LYCETT WINNER AT WIMBLEDON; LENGLEN ALSO

Rain Interrupts Play At British Tennis Tournament

(Reuter's Service)

Wimbledon, July 7.—There was a huge attendance, including the Queen, at Wimbledon today. The weather was marred by heavy showers. In the first semi-final Mr. Lycett beat Mr. Gilbert 8-6, 9-7, 6-3. Mr. Lycett had a greater variety of strokes and, though Mr. Gilbert put up a plucky fight, Mr. Lycett's hard drives were almost unplayable. The second semi-final will take place tomorrow.

In the ladies' semi-finals Mlle. Lenglen beat Mrs. Peacock 6-4, 6-1. The Englishwoman made a magnificent start but afterwards fell away. Mrs. Mallory beat Mrs. Beamish 6-2, 6-2. The result of this semi-final was somewhat of a surprise as Mrs. Beamish has twice recently beaten the American but today she was weak throughout the game, while Mrs. Mallory was in her best form.

London, July 6.—Play at Wimbledon today was continually interrupted by rain and only a few matches took place. The singles have now reached a very interesting stage, Messrs. Patterson and Gilbert today qualifying for the semi-finals. Mr. Patterson meets his fellow-countryman, Mr. Anderson, in what will probably be the greatest match of the tournament. Mr. Gilbert meets Mr. Lycett in the other semi-final.

In the second round of the ladies's doubles there was a surprise in the defeat of Mrs. Beamish and Mrs. Satterthwaite by Mrs. Geen and Mrs. McNair 6-3, 6-4, while Mrs. Peacock and Mrs. Lambert Chambers had a very comfortable victory over the Americans, Mrs. Mallory and Miss Sigourney, 6-2, 6-1. Miss Ryan and Mlle. Lenglen beat Mrs. Weston and Mrs. Welsh 6-0,

OPENING OF THE SWIMMING SEASON FULL OF PROMISE

Last Wednesday saw the opening of our local swimming season and an auspicious one it was, in more than one way. Firstly, the number of competitors was greater than usual at the initial meet of the year, and secondly the speed exhibited was better than in previous seasons. The Brown family, A. K., J. B. and C. were well to the fore, and the last named seems likely to develop into a champion. Evans also showed up well and showed a rare turn of speed, to the dismay of the handicappers who had him almost at limit man position.

The water polo match left much to be desired, and a good deal of practice is needed at this game if we are to hold our own against Hongkong, who are due here the first week in September. It was gratifying however to note several of the old timers still actively interested in this strenuous sport. MacCabe is still in the game and seems to exhibit no falling-off in his prowess at back. Berthet was there too, with his wonderfully long and powerful shots. More recent stars, but brilliant ones at that, the two Goldmans and Brodie, were also playing and playing well; but one missed the redoubtable goalie Torry Wilson, the famed Swedish international Wallin, John Krygsman from Holland and such sturdy defence players as I. D. Macdonald and Denys Cooke.

The captain of the Club, Mr. R. L. Sergeant, made a good impression in being present, though his force is more particularly rowing than swimming, and the mermen members of the Club feel that their interests will be well looked after this year through his interest in their special line of sport. It was remarked that the lighting of the bath, especially in the deep end, was rather poor, which militates not merely against good play on the part of the active participants in the game, but also against the enjoyment of the spectators.

The series of swimming, diving and water polo events will be continued each week, on Wednesdays from now on right up to the end of next month, and as a cordial invitation is extended by the club committee to all and sundry to be present as spectators, free of charge, it is hoped that a larger gathering will be seen than was the case last week, when no doubt the rain was largely responsible for the poor attendance. As full university costume is worn, lady visitors are also very welcome.

The rival club, the International swimming club, has not shown any great activity this year as yet, though they hold informal meetings at the municipal bath twice weekly. They have not yet held their annual general meeting of members, but when they do we may expect to see the water polo league games started, probably this year with two Rowing Club teams entered, so as to make up three teams in all, to replace the blank left by the

(Continued on Page 2)

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

Say! This is the time when the mosquitoes come
With black stripes and red stripes and menacing hum,
They all seem to take most unholy delight
To radiate, irritate, settle and bite.

* * *

Their quaint little ways, I so much deprecate,
At night when they buzz out their queer Hymn of Hate;
When not round my ankles they worry and flit,
They light on my nose—and ensanguined tid-bit.

* * *

And what's more I fear 'em—don't wonder at that—
They carry, of germs, more than fleas on a cat.
And Doc. Davis tells us in Simms' Gazette:
"Don't have stagnant water or they'll get you yet."

* * *

They carry malaria, so I am told,—
What a pity our climate is not dry and cold—
Then the mosquito couldn't inflict a disease—
Excuse me a moment—Delete this one please!
Swat 'im!
Got 'im?
Swish!
Mish!
Nothin' doin'!

* * *

AWKWARD

I was reading in one of our local papers a day or so ago that the Simla A. D. C. cogitated producing "The Skin Game." Mrs. Grundy suddenly cropped up, and declared the play unsuitable for Simla consumption. I wonder why? But, mahkee, it happens to call to mind a story associated with the India hill station.

Let it be told in its original form:

Simla is up in the mountains—the hills, as they say in India—and the women go there in the hot weather to escape the heat of the low country.

One lovely cool morning at Simla, Rudyard Kipling was presented to a "grass widow." They call those women "grass widows" whose husbands are detained by work in the hot cities of the plains.

She was very, very pretty and charming, and, as they talked together in the pleasant coolness, Kipling said:

"I suppose you can't help thinking of your poor husband grilling down there?"

The lady gave him a strange look, and it was not until afterwards he learned that she war really a widow.

* * *

ON DIT

That Tim Frawley will be out this way in the early Fall.

That the Shriners are to stage another minstrel show in October.

That Pavlowa is coming and bringing with her some great support.

That Robert Courtneige, the big London impresario, has heard the "Call of the East" and can't resist it.

That the A. D. C. will open the Lyceum again somewhere about Christmas time.

That a big musical show is in contemplation.

That, meantime, the local amateurs will in all probability stage, at another playhouse, a Marie Tempest success.

That Mr. Matheson Lang has revived "Mr. Wu" and

That he is again calling all London to his Chinese masterpiece.

That the Isis has quite a number of great pictures to screen shortly.

That a big 'Gilbert and Sullivan company—with not a few stars—will sing its way into local playgoers' hearts before the Xmas festivities.

That the French A. D. C. has a delightful musical show in view.

That we all hope it will be on view very soon.

* * *

THE U. OF C. TENNIS PLAYERS

The tennis players from California University have departed by this time—that is if boats are punctual. They did well, and so did the local men—so "is everybody happy?" Sure we are. And that reminds me.

Pass the Lyre:

* * *

LAWN TENNISON

Why, when you serve dear, do you hit the net,
Or far outside direct the errant pill?
Why, don't you heed the linesman's cry?—And yet,
Phyllis, with all your FAULTS, I love you still!

* * *

DEMPSEY BEATEN

It will be news to you that Kid Lewis has beaten Jack Dempsey! The contest was not given much publicity in the papers, for the

(Continued on Page 2)

YACHT CLUB IN SERIES OF HARBOR RACES

The second series of harbor races of the Shanghai Yacht Club was started on Tuesday evening last, there being three competitors, namely the "Violet," sailed by Mr. F. Gates; the "Haikuan," sailed by Mr. W. R. McBain and the "Ella," sailed by Mr. C. E. Larsen.

A course was set from the "Foam," down river, round the No. 2 Buoy, round a markboat anchored off the Pootung shore, round a markboat off the Public Gardens and again round the No. 2 Buoy, back to the starting line. A light E. S. E. breeze was blowing and the tide was at the ebb.

The result was as follows:

1.—Violet, ... 7 points
2.—Ella, ... 5 "
3.—Haikuan, did not finish.

On Thursday evening the third series was to have commenced but owing to the stormy weather prevailing this had to be postponed until Thursday next, the 13th instant, only two members turning up in time to sail.

There was no racing fixed for yesterday, the several owners, with non-owning members aboard their boats, left for a week-end cruise up river, among them the Rear-Commodore, Mr. Chas. E. Lintilbac in his yawl, "Dorothea L.;" Mr. H. E. Middleton, the Club's Hon. Secretary, in the yawl "Haven;" Mr. R. L. Sarjeant in the "Eva" and Mr. H. M. Mann in the "Undine."

Today the Fourth Ordinary Race takes place, the start being made at 11:15 a.m. from the River Police Hulk opposite the Bund. The course will be up river to a finish in the High Bank Reach, the first boat to arrive there taking the finishing times.

English Cricket

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 7.—Owing to rain no matches were completed.

At Leicester Leicestershire beat Warwickshire on the 1st innings.

At Sheffield Yorkshire beat Derbyshire on the 1st innings.

At Liverpool Sussex beat Lancashire on the 1st innings.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP POSITIONS

	Pld.	Won	Lost	Won on 1st	Lost on 1st	Poss.	Pts.	Ptg.
Surrey	12	8	1	3	0	60	46	76.66
Yorkshire	15	11	1	1	2	75	57	76.00
Notts	13	9	3	1	0	65	47	72.30
Lancashire	14	10	2	0	2	70	50	71.42
Kent	12	7	2	2	1	60	39	65.00
Middlesex	12	7	3	1	1	60	37	61.66
Hampshire	12	6	3	1	2	60	32	53.33
Sussex	16	8	6	1	1	80	42	52.50
Essex	12	3	3	4	2	60	23	38.33
Warwickshire	14	5	8	0	1	70	25	35.71
Derbyshire	13	4	7	1	1	65	22	33.84
Somerset	14	3	6	3	2	70	21	30.00
Gloucestershire	12	3	8	1	0	60	17	28.33
Leicestershire	14	2	8	3	1	70	16	22.85
Northamptonshire	12	2	9	0	1	60	10	16.66
Worcestershire	13	1	10	0	2	65	5	7.69
Glamorgan	12	0	12	0	0	60	0	00.00

Shanghai Wins From Huron Team By 5-4 Score

Heavy Hitting Distinguishes Good Contest At Race Track

BY WESTA

Yesterday being a nice, bright day, Jay Pluvius, the well known pest, closed all his spigots and went over to Japan or someplace to pitch horse shoes with his old side kick, Ty Phoon. And so, with the faucets turned off temporarily our gang had a chance to stage a baseball game with the sailor outfit from the flagship Huron, which just now is parked on what J. Butts, the well known angler, once described as the shimmering, so to speak, expanse of the Whangpoo. Our gang glommed the game by the close squeak of 5 to 4.

It was a good game, although not particularly exciting, despite the noisy efforts of the Heoron Whoopers in the grandstand to inject a kick into it. The sailors had a new pitcher, a tall, rangy guy who is carried on Mr. Denby's pay roll under the name of Tachette. He has a peaceful disposition and a world of speed and a fine assortment of curves and hops. These latter, however, were not on exhibition yesterday, the Huron manager having instructed him to show only part of his goods this time out, so as to get the Shanghai gang overconfident. Later on, when the Huron gets back from her forthcoming visit to Nagasaki, there will be other games and in these Mr. Tachette will uncork some of his stuff. "And when that happens," chortled the Huron's yesterday, "you'll need half the coolies in Shanghai to carry smelling salts to your batters after this boy bowls them over."

PLENTY OF SPEED

All that, however, is in the future. Yesterday this big bird who did the flinging for Scymanski and his pals didn't show anything but a lot of speed, and the veriest tyro in veterinary culinistics knows that the faster a baseball is traveling when it comes in contact with an opposing bat, the farther it will rebound into the rhubarbs.

That's what happened yesterday. Mr. Tachette kept jazzing them up there and Messrs. Hopkins and Co., Limited, kept pounding them into the rhubarbs. Everybody on our side except Kingman and Insurance Smith got one or more blows and one of the reasons why that pair didn't hit is because they are tender hearted. The other reason was because Tachette had their numbers. With them few words, we come to the tecknickelitics.

Our counters began to tricks in after one man was down in the second. In that frame Kingman got a life at first on a fielder's choice and ambled to second when one of Tachette's shoots got away from Radcliffe. From there he scored easily when The Thatch plastered one over second.

That was all until the fourth, when The Thatch smote his second one of the day, and promptly stole second, sliding neatly under Radcliffe's throw. Then up stepped Cable Smith and busted one, on which The Thatch tried to leg it all the way to the soup kitchen. The ball beat him to it however, by a foot, according to the infallible Mr. James Logan, Esquire. At this juncture of the party, who should bob up at the plate but our old friend Sammy Wood, fresh from a year of bandit chasing in the wilds of Szechuen.

SAMMY'S BLOW

Sammy says to himself, "Well, this here sure is a big occasion. Here I am again, after a long exile in the sticks, and the folks are all glad to see me back. Guess I'll just bust one as a sort of homecoming celebration." And suiting the action to the words he promptly busted one. The next thing Sammy knew he was perched on third, Cable Smith, in the meantime, having checked in at the pay car window.

All this wild rampage on Sammy's part stirred up a storm of jealousy—what you might call professional jealousy, seeing as both of them are in the same business—in Freddy Bills, who said to himself as he ambled to the plate in the next inning: "Where does he get that prodigal son stuff. Just for that I'll prod one myself. Watch me, bo, and learn something." They watched him and they learned something, for when Freddy had finished the gallop that his prod made necessary he was perched even more safely on third than Sammy was.

Stone wall Wall, next up, reasoned thusly: "Wall, wall another little hit means another little run. Wall, wall, here's my chance."

No sooner said than done.

That brings us up to the sixth, in which our side got two more counters, and right here's where we slip you, gentle reader and readerette, a little inside stuff, to wit, as follows: This chap Hirch, who likes baseball so well that he sits on the bench and keeps box scores when he isn't playing, promised us, (this is an editorial "us") faithfully that he would compile a true and accurate record of all runs made while we were out there calling them out on the bases and being made a fool of by this here young Smart Aleck Freddy Bills, with his trapped balls, and such, and now, coming to the notations of the said Mr. Hirch, touching on and appertaining to the events of the sixth chukker, we find:

"Three clean hits in the sixth were good for two more Shanghai runs."

What kind of baseball journalistics is that? We ask you. Who made the hits and who cashed the runs? You can search us. To tell the plain truth, we discollect.

THE HURON RUNS

As to the Huron runs, we find in the Hirchian notes the following: "Draper singled and on a wild heave by Kingman went to

Baseball Notes

BY WESTA

Harry Kingman stopped a hot one from Radcliffe's bat in the sixth, the ball nearly tearing his hand off. The Huron ship's doctor hastily fixed up the gash that the limer tore in his souper, and Harry pluckily resumed his job on the mound.

The Thatch was in there with a vengeance yesterday. He got two nice hits and stopped one that was merrily on its way to the French Concession.

The breaks were all with Shanghai yesterday. On numerous occasions the Huron batters drove liners right into the hands of waiting homeside fielders. Bills stopped two line drives without moving out of his tracks. The Thatch also stopped a hot one that was right at him.

Tachette looks good as a pitcher, and would look a lot better if he mixed them up a little more, and developed his curve ball. When the Shanghai hitters discovered that they were coming straight over they stepped into them with a world of confidence.

Scymanski played a nice game yesterday, capping his good play in the field with two nice blows. Skee is always on the job and is the kind of ball player that the fans like to watch.

When Skee was on first in the third inning Kingman made several throws to get him, and once he made a palpable balk, which would have been allowed had Skee kicked just a little louder. The third sacker noticed the movement and let out a small peep. The base ump was just on the point of calling it when Skee subsided. The ump thought: "What's the use looking for trouble? Heaven knows there's enough of it in this job."

Simers, playing first for the sailors, got three nice punches, one of which scored a run for his side. This boy stands up to them in big league style. The Shanghai heavers had better keep an eye on this bird, and not make them "too good" when he is up there with his big stick.

Bills tried to get away with a trapped ball trick in the seventh, under the infield fly rule. The rule reads that the batter is out on a fly to the infield when less than two are down, and when first and second or first, second and third are occupied. The short-stopper was right under the rules, but it is a play that he couldn't get away with once in a hundred times for the simple reason that the ump would rule the ball caught and "held momentarily." The only way Bills could get away with that play would be to let the ball hit him and bounce off, a chance he would not care to take in a close game. Besides, if us hick umpires are good enough to stand out there in the hot sun and be bawled out by the sailors, the shortstopper shouldn't try those tricks. We ain't no Hank O'day.

Lamke was at short for the Huron yesterday, having surrendered his job at first to Simers. The big fellow had a good day, too, handling five hard chances without the semblance of a slip. He also got one hit in three times up.

Holliday made a sweet grab of Neal's teaser in the fourth, reaching over back of the pitcher and scooping the ball cleanly with his gloved hand and tossing to Hogue while still on the run. Walter is putting up a nice game at the hot corner.

Bills seemed to be himself again at short, handling six chances in fine style. When the ol' timer is

(Continued on Page 2)

third, scoring when a throw to first got away from Hopkins." Mr. Tachette must have been the beneficiary of this slip on Hoppy's part, for we find it written down that he scored on a passed ball by Smith.

Passing up the notes in favor of our own memory at this point, we recall that Mr. Scymanski, the Huron third sacker, lambasted a bingle at this juncture and scored a moment later on a hit by Simers.

And now, if you don't believe it, here are the figgers:

Box Score.

Huron	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Liddy, lf	5	0	0	0	1	0
Scymanski, 3b	4	1	2	2	0	0
Simers, 1b	4	1	3	9	0	1
Lamke, ss	3	0	1	1	4	0
Radcliffe, c	4	0	0	7	1	0
Daugherty, 2b	4	0	1	3	1	0
Neal, cf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Draper, rf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Tachette, p	4	1	1	0	2	1
Total	36	4	9	24	9	2

Shanghai	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Holliday, 3b	5	0	1	0	5	0
Bills, ss	4	1	2	4	2	1
Wall, lf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Hopkins, 1b	4	0	1	7	0	2
Kingman, p	4	1	0	0	5	0
Thatch, 2b	4	0	2	2	1	0
Cable Smith, cf	3	2	2	1	0	1
S. Woods, rf	4	1	2	1	0	0
C. J. Smith, c	3	0	0	10	1	1
Total	35	5	11	27	14	5

Summary. Struck out by Kingman—10, Tachette—4. Bases on balls: Tachette—2. Wild pitches, Kingman—1. Passed balls: Smith—2, Radcliffe. Earned runs: Shanghai—5, Huron 1. Left on bases: Shanghai—9, Huron—6. Two base hits—Hopkins, Simers. Three base hits—Wood, Bills. Stolen bases—C. Smith, Thatch, Wall, Radcliffe, Scymanski. Time of game—2 hours. Umpires—Loran and West.

Huron:
By innings
Hits ..... 1 0 1 1 0 2 4 0 0—9
Runs ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 0 0—4

Shanghai:
By innings
Hits ..... 0 2 0 3 2 3 0 1 x—11
Runs ..... 0 1 0 1 1 2 0 0 x—5

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

affair was a private one, and took place during Jack's recent visit to England.

Dempsey had turned up at Harrow to watch Carpentier's rival train. It was then that Lewis asked whether Dempsey would take him on. Dempsey agreed. Lewis won!

It was a game of faro they played, by the way. Did I mention it?

"We've got to beat him somehow," chuckled Kid Lewis, after the match, "and we certainly don't look like doing it scrapping!"

* * *

UP-TO-DATE

The modern child is not to be taken on very easily. The old nursery rhymes will need to be revised if they are to make their appeal to the 1922 youngster.

Mena Silas has done a little to bring the rhymes up-to-date, and topical, but he hasn't traveled far enough, so here goes:

Little Miss Muffet

The small unmarried daughter of the Muffet family occupied a seat upon a mean-sized mound of unconsidered trifles, biting, chewing, and swallowing the coagulated part of the milk together with the serum or watery part of same, separated from the coagulable portion, which appears to be her normal and ardinary diet.

Whilst in that position, there arrived an immense apterous insect, which catches its prey in nets woven for that specified purpose, who rested upeted upon its haunches in juxtaposition to her, and caused the unmarried Muffet female to abscond from the place in a hasty and terrified manner.

"Mary Had A Little Lamb"

An infant of female sex whose parents to this day are unknown, who had been christened Mary, had in her possession a young animal of that species which provides us with woolled garments and mutton—to wit, the sheep. Its outer covering of a curly nature and woolly texture, was one of the natural colors of bodies, though not strictly a color it being a combination of all the colors as united in a ray of pure light, as of frozen rain.

And moreover, into whatsoever place Mary caused her person to be removed from one position to another, that young of the sheep kind was perfectly confident of following.

"Old Mother Hubbard"

An elderly lady of maternal instincts who had at some time of her career espoused herself to a male surnamed Hubbard, proceeded by soma principle of rule towards the case with sheives for the storing of foodstuffs, plates, dishes, etc.

Her intention was to provide her indigent and necessitous wellknown domestic animal of the genes canis with a long, tube-like portion of hard substance constituting a section of the skeleton of an animal.

But having arrived at the place for which she set out, the aforementioned small space set apart for storing purposes was destitute of all contents whatsoever—under which circumstances the much disappointed and sorely tried canine was bereft of all chances of using his molars and gastric juices upon one of the favorite foods of his kind.

YALE OARSMEN MAY ABANDON ENGLISH STROKE

New Haven, Conn.—Yale rowing will be thoroughly reorganised before another school year, but the alumni and rowing officials have by no means agreed upon the changes which will be ordered. Primarily, the alterations center around the stroke which is to be taught in the future. The rowing committee has insisted on trying out various forms of the English model for many years. They first imported Kirby and Gold, former Oxford oarsmen, and then brought Guy Nickalls here. None of the varsity crews developed by Kirby and Gold made any impressive showing. Nickalls produced a crew which beat Harvard in 1914 and 1915 and which defeated Cornell and Princeton in 1915. In 1916 all his crews were defeated by Harvard.

War prevented Yale races in 1917 and 1918.

Professor Mather Abbott, an Englishman, who was a member of the Yale faculty, produced tip-top crews. He could have remained as head coach, for his crews beat Harvard in 1919, but he resigned to accept the headmastership of Lawrenceville Academy.

Nickalls then returned from England and coached a crew that lost in 1920. He was retained for 1921, however, but was dismissed on the eve of the departure of the Yale crews for New London last June. Jim Corderry, a youth whom he brought from England as assistant coach, succeeding him. Corderry and his brother, George, have been associate coaches all Spring, and Yale has lost its races to Pennsylvania, Columbia, Princeton and Cornell.

George Corderry, who is the older, will be in charge of the coaching the remainder of the season. Jim is very popular, but it is felt that he is too inexperienced to continue as head coach.

There is opposition in some quarters to retaining the English coaching system, and if Yale loses its four-mile race on the Thames to Harvard next month an effort will be made to supplant the English with an American model.

All American college crews which have been coached by Englishmen have been unable to pull the stroke because of its severe effects on the abdominal muscles. Harvard brought Rudolph Lehmann here to coach the Crimson eights in 1897 and 1898, and his octettes failed to finish strong because of exhaustion.

This Spring Captain Langhorne Gibson of the Yale crew has been out of the shell for several weeks and it is doubtful whether he can row against Harvard because of a strained back. Several other members of the boat have been similarly strained, and it is felt that some change must be made.

How sweeping the alteration in the style of rowing will be before the four-mile race with Harvard is uncertain, but it is felt that unless some radical shifts are made in the Yale model it cannot hope to prove a class contender to the Crimson octette.

STATE EXPRESS CIGARETTES
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Unequalled Quality — Moderate Price.

OUTDOOR SPORTS By Tad

THERE GOES ELSIE'S RUG JUMPER- THAT'S, SUMPN AINT IT?
SO THAT'S HER. SWEET PATOOTIE - HA-HA- I KNOW HIS BROTHER - HE'S A 33RD DEGREE FINALE HOPPER
I KNOW THAT RUG JUMPER- HE NEVER TOOK A GIRL ANYPLACE EXCEPT TO A PARADE OR A BALLOON ASCENSION
THERE'S ONLY TWO THINGS TIGHTER THAN A PULLMAN WINDOW AND A RUG JUMPER IS BOTH OF 'EM
OUTDOOR SPORTS.
GIVING YOUR GIRL' FRIENDS RUG JUMPER THE WELL KNOWN O.O. ALSO A SLIGHT RAZZ.
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JIUJITSU MEN WIN AGAIN IN MIXED BOUTS

Before a crowd composed principally of Japanese which filled a big matshed erected on Scott Road near the North Szechuen Road tram terminus, the Japanese jiujitsu men, who have staged several bouts in Shanghai in recent weeks, made their last appearance last night in four matches, two with foreign wrestlers and two with boxers.

In three of the four bouts, the Japanese came out the victors, but in the windup event, between F. Matsumoto and R. Schmit, a draw was declared after three five minute rounds composed principally of a series of posings and pattings which seemed to do nobody any particular harm.

Schmit, who had been widely touted as a strong man and wrestler, was rather disappointing, despite the fact that he was unhampered by the Japanese wrestling kimono and belt which the other contestants had been obliged to wear. The rules agreed upon were that the ordinary "fall" was not to count, but that the decision was to go to the man who forced his opponent to acknowledge defeat. Despite this, Schmit, during his fifteen minutes in the ring, failed to obtain a single hold which might have brought a wince of pain to the features of his chubby opponent.

The first wrestling bout, between N. Honda and S. Kolesnikoff, went to the jiujitsu star when Kolesnikoff acknowledged himself beaten after two rounds. Matsumoto won in the first round of a scheduled six round bout with T. Abrams, a boxer, and Honda beat the boxer, C. Braun in the second round of their match.

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SAYS 'BUGS' Baer:

GINK STRATEGIST OF ROPED CANVAS

Returned Kind Words For Hard Blows And Was Always Talking

BY "BUGS" BAER

Dear Sir:

I feel that many people would like to know how Gink Fowler kept himself in such superb physical shape.

I know that he had muscles in his head like iron and sinews like wireless waves. But what did he eat that made him stagger so good?

Yours lazily,
Yumm Scotz.

Gink did not talk about himself. He never suffered from an overdose of the poisonal pronoun.

He trained night and day. In fact, he slept all day so he could train all night.

He got up with the roosters in the morning and traded them crow for crow. Then he ran eleven times around himself. Next he swung Indian clubs and chinned himself sixty times on an old-fashioned brass bar rail.

After a light breakfast he tipped the waiters over and threw the check for distance.

Then he raced his pet Persian kitten around a saucer of milk.

It was eighteen laps to the saucer for the kitten.

Gink rode a velocipeds around the reservoir while the kitten chewed up the Grade A cream. The milk always lost. It was lapped.

Admirers hung around Gink like flies around a soda fountain. He used to charge them four bits to see him train.

The kitten looked as if it was always going to be defeated. It's tongue would hang out. But it always sprinted on the rim of its whiskers and won.

Once Gink ran in a keg of condensed milk on the Persian brute. It threw nine certified fits. It wasn't very sportsman like of Gink, but he added another milk bottle cap to his list of medals.

Then he challenged The Glutt to a finish fight. The Glutt wasn't a Finn, but he accepted. That was very Swede of him.

The Glutt kicked Gink in the shins. Gink told him that was Norway to fight. In the mild panic that followed, Gink was awarded the verdict warrped around a chair leg.

Opening Of The Swimming Season Full Of Promise

(Continued from Page 1)

session of the Police Club from the league. We never could understand how it was that the Police have never shone very brightly at swimming and allied sports. With the wonderful choice they have of hefty, healthy manhood in the prime of life and physical condition, it is astonishing that they have not been able to evolve a first-rate water polo team. At their weekly swimming meets at the municipal bath, each Thursday, one can see what a unique choice of material they have, and all well-wishers of aquatics still cherish the hope that they will still be taken in hand bysome enthusiasts and brought into line, as regards their achievements, with their great capabilities.

S. C. C. DEFEAT THE PARSEES BY MARGIN OF 22

The S. C. C. ground being unfit for play, interest centered in the friendly match played on the Recreation ground yesterday. The Parsees were as advertised, the Club unfortunately having to field several substitutes. As events turned out however, they proved too strong for the Parsees, who were beaten by a margin of 22 runs.

Batting first on a slow wicket the Parsees were dismissed for 106, Bhoora being top scorer with 44 made by beautiful all round cricket, his off drives and square cuts being a feature of his play. The bowling and fielding of the club was particularly good.

Neild and Knight batting first for the club laid the foundation of the success by compiling 35 for the first wicket. Begg neatly added another 16, and with Leslie and Leach together runs came at a fast pace making the issue safe.

PARSEES

C. H. Bhoora, b. Foster	44
S. F. Shroff, b. Hammond	13
E. D. Damri, c. Roberts, b. Hammond	0
M. J. Divecha, c. Leslie, b. Roberts	10
C. C. Mavelwalla, c. Knight, b. Foster	2
J. D. Noria, b. Hinton	16
J. R. Rebov, b. Roberts	0
K. D. Karvajia, c. Knight, b. Hammond	11
J. H. Shroff, not out	2
B. S. Khambatta, b. Hinton	3
M. D. Eaji, run out	1
Extras	4
Total	106

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hammond	8	2	36	3
Knight	3	0	17	0
Foster	5	1	24	2
Hinton	4	1	8	2
Roberts	4	0	17	2

S. C. C.

F. M. Neild run out	24
C. Knight, b. Mavelwalla	36
J. E. Hammond, c. Shroff, b. Mavelwalla	1
T. A. T. Begg, c. Bhoora, b. Bhoora	16
J. A. Foster, b. Divecha	8
R. W. Roberts, b. Bhoora	16
A. H. Leslie, c. Shroff, b. Karanjia	50
T. D. Brotherton, b. Bhoora	2
J. Hinton run out	4
D. W. Leach not out	46
W. Cockburn stumped Noria, b. Dajia	8
Total	228

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
Dajia	5	0	33	0
Divecha	11	0	55	2
Bhoora	14	0	62	3
Mavelwalla	6	0	45	1
Karanjia	3	0	25	1

Johnson Wants To Box Jackson

Washington Court House, Ohio.—Jack Johnson, former heavyweight champion of the world, now touring with a theatrical company, wants to meet Tut Jackson, who recently knocked out Sam Langford, according to Billy Palmer, Jackson's manager. Palmer said he was willing to send Jackson against Johnson at any time for twenty rounds or more, providing the National Boxing Commission sanctioned the bout.

Baseball Notes

(Continued from Page 1)

right he's poison to the opposition. His three base bang was a peach, too.

Hoppy played a nice game at first, taking some bad throws in easy fashion. The skipper also helped himself to a healthy smack in the fifth, the same being good for two stations.

Sammy Woods misjudged the distance to second when he was stealing in the eighth, hitting the dirt about five feet too soon, with the result that his feet were three feet from the base when he stopped. He did an angleworm glide for the rest of the distance, however, and got there before the ball.

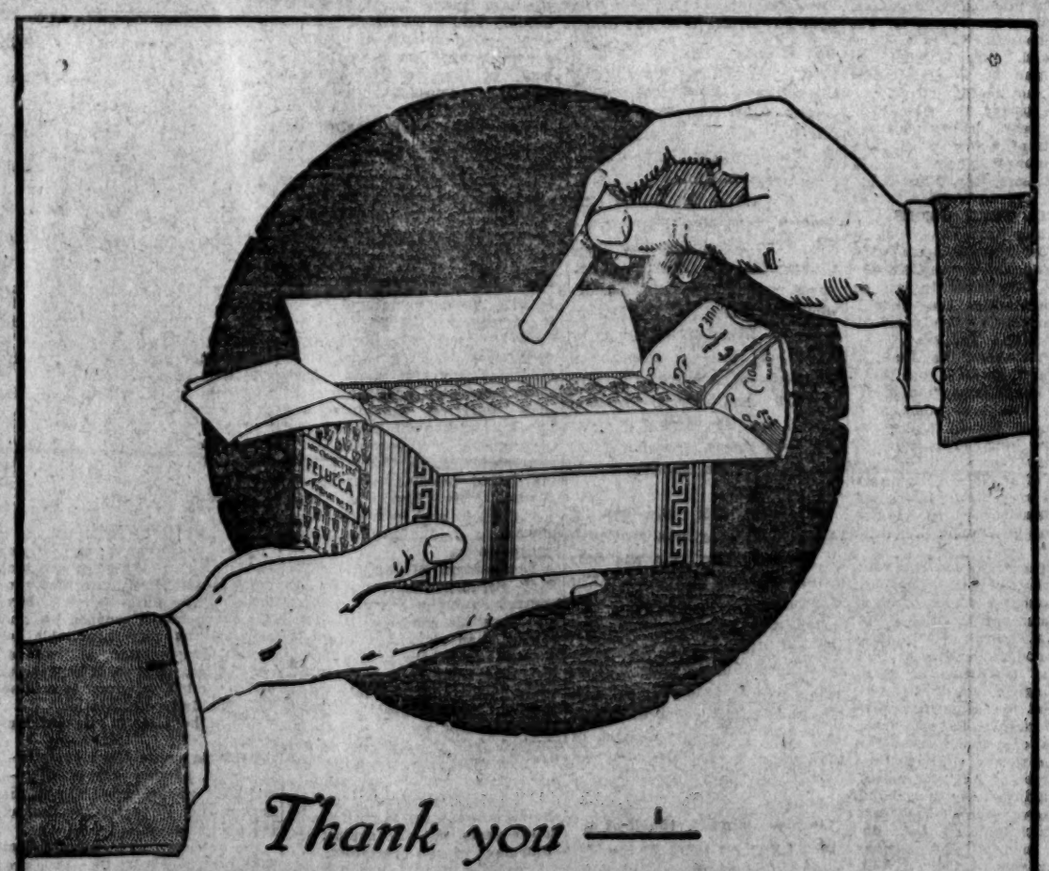
The Huron grandstand certainly housed a bunch of humorists yesterday. One of them warbled: "Ain't got no ham! Ain't got no eggs! Ham and eggs, no got!" It didn't mean anything, but it got a big laugh. The sailors were in a good humor yesterday, despite the defeat of their team.

Wall made a nice grab of a liner in left, spearing the ball off his shoestrings. He then smole his usual smile. Wall is one of those ball players who gets a million dollar kick out of a foul tip.

Holby Gallop was all smiles after it was all over, but somewhat worried when the sailors were staging their rally.

Tachette worked himself out of a bad hole in the eighth. There were three on and none down, but the big fellow squirmed out. Cable Smith helped by getting his signals crossed with Holliday on a squeeze. Cable came tearing in, only to be touched out by Radcliffe, Walter not even offering at the ball. Nevertheless it was beautiful pitching on Tachette's part.

The Huron again today, and Dinny will be out there on the bases, we hope. It ain't no fun out there when you've got to be on the lookout every minute for something cute on the part of that there young Smart Aleck Bills.



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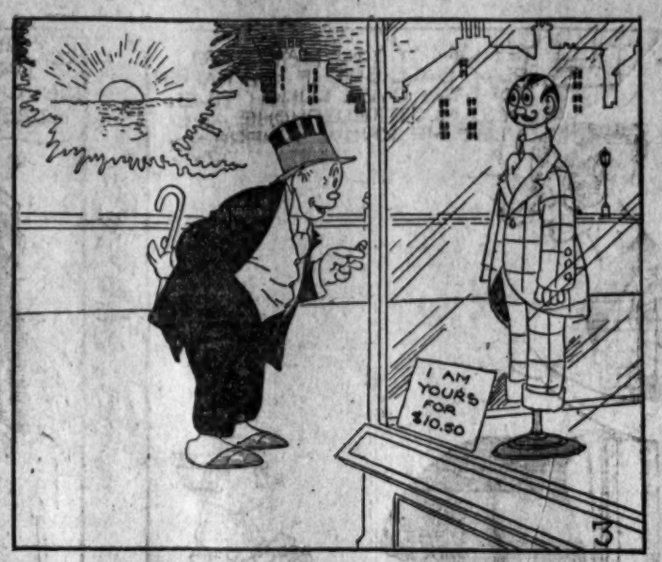
I will have a "FELUCCA"
"FELUCCA 33"
The distinctive Egyptian Cigarette
British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.
Distributors

See BARNEY GOOGLE and HIS SWEET WOMAN Every Day In THE EVENING STAR.

Bringing Up Father

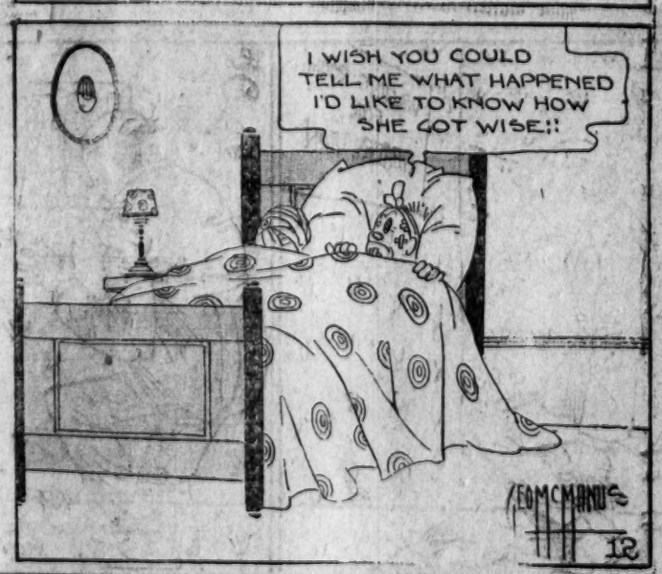
DON'T TELL ME THAT YOU'RE NOT GOIN TO BE AT CLANCY'S TONIGHT.
THE WHOLE GANG WILL BE THERE EVEN DUGAN - HE WUZ PARDONED TODAY!
I'LL SEE WHAT I KIN DO!
1



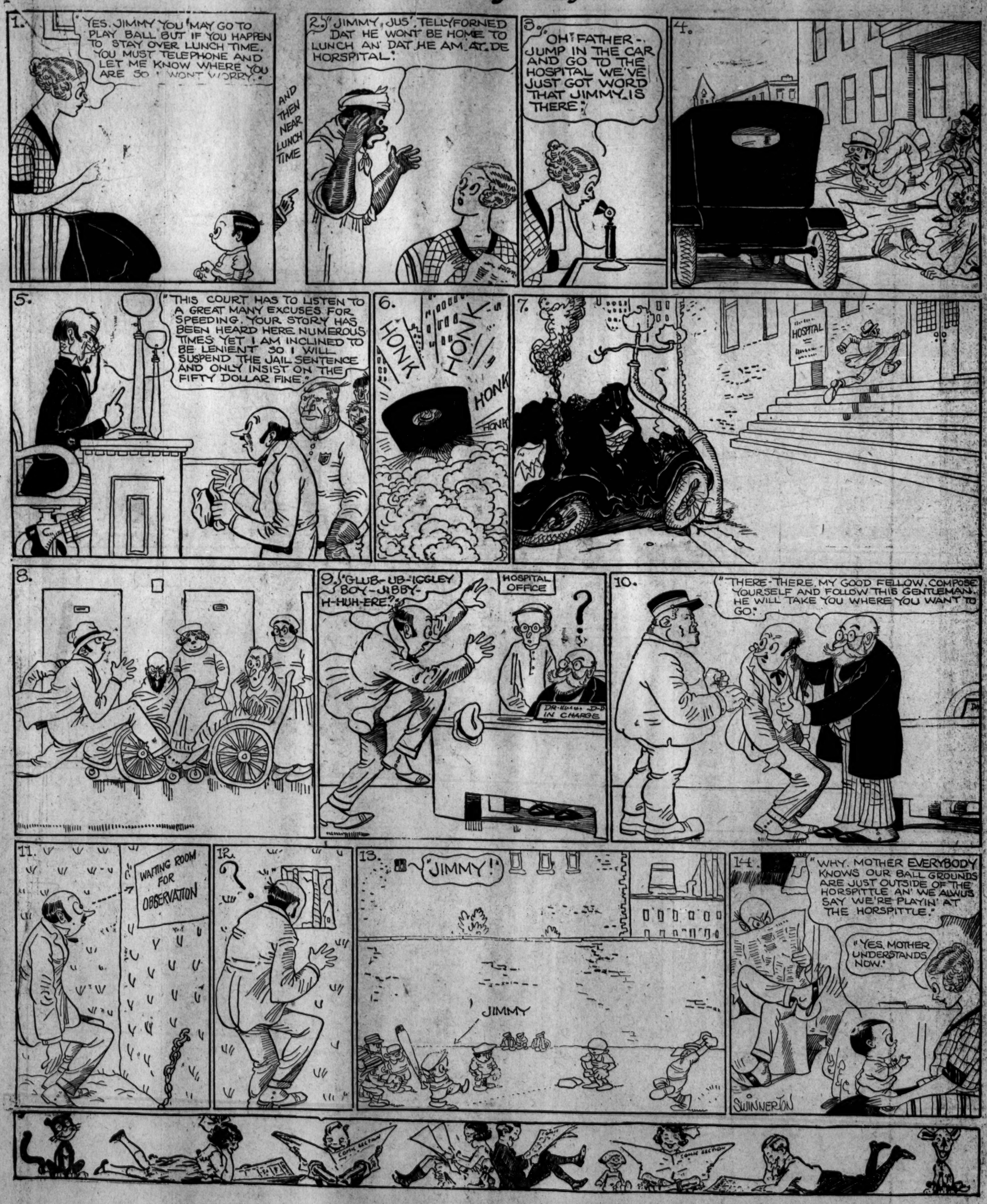
I AINT FEELIN WELL - MAGGIE - I GUESS I'LL GIT TO BED AN' STAY THERE!
AS LONG AS YOU'RE NOT OUT WITH THOSE BUM FRIENDS OF YOURS I DON'T CARE -
5

GOOD EVENING - MRS JIGGS - WE TOOK THE LIBERTY OF BRINGING OUR FRIEND - DR. PILL ALONG -
HE'S WELCOME - I'M SURE - IT'S TOO BAD MR. JIGGS IS NOT FEELING WELL!
7

DO LET DR. PILL SEE HIM - IT WILL DO YOUR HUSBAND SO MUCH GOOD -
JUST THINK - EVERY UNDERTAKER IN HIS TOWN HAS FAILED -
I'D LOVE TO HAVE YOU SEE HIM -
8



Little Jimmy


1.
YES. JIMMY YOU MAY GO TO PLAY BALL BUT IF YOU HAPPEN TO STAY OVER LUNCH TIME. YOU MUST TELEPHONE AND LET ME KNOW WHERE YOU ARE SO I WONT WORRY.
AND THEN NEAR LUNCH TIME
2.
"JIMMY, JUS' TELLYFORNED DAT HE WONT BE HOME TO LUNCH AN' DAT HE AM AT DE HORSPITAL!
3.
"OH FATHER - JUMP IN THE CAR AND GO TO THE HOSPITAL WE'VE JUST GOT WORD THAT JIMMY IS THERE!
4.
5.
"THIS COURT HAS TO LISTEN TO A GREAT MANY EXCUSES FOR SPEEDING. YOUR STORY HAS BEEN HEARD HERE NUMEROUS TIMES YET I AM INCLINED TO BE LENIENT SO I WILL SUSPEND THE JAIL SENTENCE AND ONLY INSIST ON THE FIFTY DOLLAR FINE."
6.
HONK
HONK
HONK
HONK
7.
HOSPITAL
8.
9.
"GLUB-UB-IGGLEY BOY-JIBBY-H-HUH-ERE?"
HOSPITAL OFFICE
?
DR. [illegible] D-D IN CHARGE
10.
"THERE-THERE, MY GOOD FELLOW, COMPOSE YOURSELF AND FOLLOW THIS GENTLEMAN. HE WILL TAKE YOU WHERE YOU WANT TO GO."
11.
WAITING ROOM FOR OBSERVATION
12.
?
13.
"JIMMY!"
JIMMY
14.
"WHY, MOTHER EVERYBODY KNOWS OUR BALL GROUNDS ARE JUST OUTSIDE OF THE HORSPITTLE AN' WE ALWUS SAY WE'RE PLAYIN' AT THE HORSPITTLE."
"YES, MOTHER UNDERSTANDS NOW."
SWINNERTON
COMIC SECTION
COMIC SECTION